

## Yugoslav fears grow for health of President Tito

Anxiety over the condition of President Tito is growing in Yugoslavia as medical bulletins alternate between reporting setbacks and improvements. The Central Committee was called to an emergency session. The Yugoslavs are apprehensive over the Soviet Union's behaviour in the event of President Tito's death.

## Party concern over Soviet reaction

From Dessa Trevisan Belgrade, Jan 15

Yugoslavia is going through a time of grave anxiety as the bulletins on President Tito's condition alternate between setbacks and improvements. These make the nation aware of the gravity of the situation and make the leadership prepare for a possibility which now cannot be dismissed.

Today's bulletin disclosed that the President's condition deteriorated yesterday as his temperature rose. But in the same sentence it said that his temperature was brought down by medical intervention. As a result, it said, the President was feeling better today though the condition of his leg remained unchanged.

What options are open to the eight doctors treating him have not been revealed, but officials now do not conceal the danger arising from his circulatory illness, after an operation had failed to dislodge an arterial blockage.

Concern over the strain that a second, more complex, operation would inflict on the 87-year-old President is clear.

The seriousness of the situation became even clearer today when the 169-member central committee was convened in an emergency session to hear the report of the top leadership on President Tito's state of health and on the measures the Praesidium was proposing in the event of his death.

The central committee afterwards called upon the country's 1,700,000 Communists to carry out their party duties, which suggests that the party is being mobilized to meet a growingly annullised situation.

The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, and the Yugoslav belief that Russia is in an expansionist mood adds to the anxiety of a nation already deeply worried over its future without a charismatic leader, who has ruled for more than 35 years. And become the symbol of Yugoslav independence and domestic prosperity.

The Yugoslavs are not worried by the internal repercussions should President Tito die, but they are not concealing their deep apprehension over Soviet behaviour and their uncertainty as to how the Warsaw Pact is likely to behave. They expect measures to increase but they say that Yugoslavia's security is not a matter for Yugoslavia alone but is intricately linked with European security which the West certainly cannot ignore.

Their stand over the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan has already put new strains on their relations with Moscow. The Yugoslav vote in the Security Council and the Yugoslav representative's speech in the General Assembly have already provoked extreme displeasure in Moscow for alleged "provocative" undertones.

The Yugoslavs are confident they can maintain stability and continuity under the collective



Mr. Doronjki: long time in politics.

## Trotskyists describe infiltration

The Trotskyist "Militant Tendency" has circulated quarterly bulletins to the group's supporters showing how constituency Labour parties, trades councils, trade union branches and the Young Socialists have been infiltrated in the course of a year's activities. It gives Hull as an example of a "major industrial area where the tendency has really sunk its roots deep".

Page 2

Gold tops \$700

Gold broke through the \$700 barrier for the first time, closing at \$712.50 an ounce in New York. Earlier in London, the price in New York. Earlier in London, the price leapt by \$31 an ounce to close at \$687.50.

Dealers reported hectic scenes as investors scrambled to buy

Page 17

Pakistan fears

President Zia of Pakistan has told Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, that the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan represented a total change in the balance of the region, but that the Pakistan Army could defend its borders.

Page 6

## Lakes inquiry opens

An inquiry opened yesterday into controversial plans to raise the level of two of the Lake District's most scenic places, Waswater and Ennerdale Water. The aim is to provide more water for industry in west Cumbria.

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Letters dropped into Kabul embassy compounds threaten death to regime leaders  
Insurgents accuse Russians of treating Afghans as slaves

From Robert Fisk  
Kabul, Jan 15

The diplomats of Kabul call them "the night letters" and they are the first tentative signs of a unified Muslim political opposition in the Afghan capital to the Soviet-backed Government of Mr Babrak Karmal.

Crudely printed on cheap paper, the declarations and manifestos are thrown into embassy compounds and pushed through the hours of curfew, their message usually surmounted by a drawing of the Koran.

The latest of these curious documents arrived in the grounds of western embassies over the past three days. It purports to come from the United Muslim Warriors of Afghanistan and bears the badge of the Islamic Afghans front, one of the four resistance groups which have been fighting in the south of the country.

At the top of the first page is an illustration of the Koran with three rifles pointing from its opened pages.

The letter denounces the regime for "inhuman crimes" and condemns Soviet troops in Afghanistan for "treating Afghans like slaves". Muslims, it says, "will not give up fighting or guerrilla attacks until our last breath".

The document continues: "The proud and aggressive troops of the Russian power have no idea of the rights and human dignity of the people of Afghanistan". It predicts the death of Mr Karmal and three leading members of his Cabinet.

Mr Karmal is referred to as "Karghal" a play on words in Persian which means "thief of power". The first leading politician figure in the resistance opposition is Mr Asadullah Sawari, a member of the Presidium of Afghanistan who was head of

the secret police during the time of Mr Nur Mohamed Taraki.

It is something of a mystery why Mr Karmal chose to include Mr Sawari in the Presi-

dium since he is widely detested for allegedly permitting the torture of thousands of opponents of the Taraki regime.

Others who the letter demands to death are Mr Watanjeh, the former Minister of Defence, and Mr Shar Jan Moadoor, a former Minister of the Interior who is Minister of Transport in the new Government.

The letter includes specific attacks on the Russian Army for "committing acts which are intolerable to our people". It claims that Soviet troops kidnapped women and girls who were working in a bakery in the Daramana suburb of Kabul and after keeping them for the night returned them next morning. The document alleges that a similar incident occurred in the suburb of Khar Khan.

"An act of aggression against the dignity of Muslim families." When I investigated this allegation, bakery workers in

Danjanan said that women workers who normally bake bread for Afghan soldiers had refused to work for Soviet troops and that the Russians had consequently taken the women from the bakery and forced them to make the bread elsewhere. But they were unclear about the treatment which the women had received and were frightened to say more.

The authors of the letter claim that Muslims will eventually overthrow Mr Karmal's Government and eject the Russians, adding judicially that they will then refuse to honour any foreign contracts or agreements made with the present Government. They ask, hopelessly and perhaps a little paternally, that their statement should be broadcast over the BBC at 8.45 pm "without censorship".

Carrington tour, page 6

## New germ warfare fabric helps medicine

By John Huxley

Government scientists working on germ warfare at Porton Down have developed a new fabric which it is claimed will speed the recovery of hospital patients, reduce the dangers faced by workers operating among poisonous vapours, and eliminate contaminants from water supplies.

The fabric is charcoal cloth and it is now being produced by a company of the same name under licence to the Ministry of Defence. The company is being supported by the National Research Development Corporation, which has so far invested more than £100,000 in the project.

The cloth is composed of 100 per cent activated charcoal fibres. It combines the flexibility and strength of woven cloth with the high absorption and filtration qualities of good quality charcoal granules.

It was conceived by Dr Fred Maggs, who until his retirement worked at the Chemical Defence Establishment. He has now joined Charcoal Cloth in Chippenham, Wiltshire, as scientific adviser. His original intention was to develop a cloth cover capable of protecting military personnel from the effects of poisonous, and especially, nerve gases.

Now a wide range of uses for the fabric are being explored. Mr Michael Turner, managing director of Charcoal Cloth, believes they already add up to a market worth many millions.

One of the largest potential markets is the medical one. Here, it is claimed, charcoal cloth bandage strips can be used to reduce offensive odours and to improve healing by reducing the risks of infection.

The cloth can be used in the form of air-flow filters and masks in the operating theatre to reduce the intake of anaesthetics.

In the industrial field, charcoal cloth has applications in air conditioning of plant and vehicles.

Charcoal cloth will also be offered to the military services

## British team still set on Moscow Olympics

Speculation over a boycott of the 1980 Olympic Games in Moscow will make Britain's athletes more determined than ever to go and "put up a damn good show", the British Olympic Association said yesterday.

Mr Richard Palmer, the association's general secretary, said that unless there was a serious deterioration in the political situation the Games would go ahead in Moscow.

"The only people who can consider withdrawing from the Olympic Games are the British Olympic Association," he said. "The invitation does not go to Margaret Thatcher, it comes to us. As things stand at the moment, there are no plans to withdraw."

The association, which meets team managers and coaches today, would "monitor the political situation" resulting from the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and take advice from the International Olympic Committee. One worry for Mr Palmer is that "ill-informed" speculation could affect the association's cash-raising appeal. It stands at £500,000 but double that is needed.

Mr Bruce Longden, the national athletics coach who is also athletics coach in Sussex, said: "To have the Games switched would not be the end of the world, but it would take a lot away from the event. It could have a psychological effect on the athletes. They are individuals who do have minds of their own, even if some people do not seem to think so."

Lord Killanin, president of the International Olympic Committee, said in a radio interview in Dublin that the Games were being used for political purposes (our Dublin Correspondent writes).

He thought it unfortunate that "these kites are being flown" as they would not have any effect on the Soviet Union and were distressing for those preparing for the Games.

"The International Olympic Committee cannot change the venue of the Games and cannot cancel them", he added.

Premier holds her fire, page 5

## Seventh senior detective is suspended

A detective inspector in the City of London Force has been suspended from duty after inquiries by Operation Countryman, the police team investigating alleged corruption by London detectives.

The officer, the seventh to be suspended since the investigation began 17 months ago, has not been named.

He is the second City policeman to be suspended. The other, a detective chief inspector, has been charged and is awaiting court proceedings. The five others, who also include a detective chief inspector, are Scotland Yard men. Files have been submitted to the Director of Public Prosecutions for proceedings against four of them.

The Countryman team started by investigating claims that senior detectives in both forces were involved in payroll robberies.

Inquiries are thought to have centred on claims that police helped to set up such raids as the £175,000 wages robbery at the Daily Express in 1976.



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Send for full details, entirely without obligation. Please write to: Help the Aged, Room T3S, 32 Dover Street, London W1A 2AP.

## Steel could become political strike

By Paul Routledge  
Labour Editor

The dominant union in the state steel strike last night indicated that the dispute, now entering its third week, may develop into a full-scale political strike against the Government.

This prospect emerged after a meeting of 25 delegates of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation (ISTC) representing 15,000 workers in the private steel making sector called to discuss an extension of the shutdown. The private sector workers are clearly reluctant to get involved in the bitter dispute between their union and the British Steel Corporation, but if asked to strike by their executive they probably will.

The ISTC would not make any statement after the meeting, but Mr Harry Feather, the union's national staff officer, said it would be for the executive council to decide this morning whether to extend the strike to private sector steel makers.

Despite considerable pressure from some areas for a "one out, all out" strike, the confederation leaders are likely to

stay their hand on involving the private sector.

"If it becomes a political strike, another view may have to be taken," said Mr Feather.

This is the first time a top official of the ISTC has talked openly of a political strike, though there has been very strong criticism of Government policy and in particular of the refusal of Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry to intervene in the dispute.

Mr Feather added: "Years ago, the Conservative Government decided to take on a trade union, and thought the ISTC might be one they could single out. In these circumstances no member of this union could stand back and allow it to happen."

In the latest ISTC strike paper, *Steelworkers' Banner*, the union reminds its members about the Ridley Report, which it said, had consequences for every steel worker today.

The item says: "Mr Nicholas Ridley is the MP for Cirencester and Tewkesbury. While they were in opposition, it occurred to the Tories that they might

Continued on page 2, col 6

## UK trade deficit more than doubled in year

By Caroline Atkinson

The United Kingdom's visible trade deficit totalled £3,233m last year, more than twice the £1.493m recorded in 1978.

Department of Trade figures released yesterday show a balance of payments deficit of £2,418m. This is close to the most recent (November) Treasury forecast of £2,500m, but is much higher than earlier estimates.

Imports rose by 12 per cent during 1979, compared with a 4½ per cent rise in export volumes. The key manufacturers performed even less well. Britain imported 18½ per cent more finished manufactured goods last year than in 1978. Exports of manufactures went up, in volume terms, by only 1.6 per cent.

This pattern continued at the end of last year. Imports of machinery were 6½ per cent higher in the last three months of the year than in the preceding three months. Exports of machinery and transport equipment were only 1 per cent up between October-December and the third quarter.

North Sea oil is now having a big impact on the balance of payments. Last month, however, there was a sharp deterioration in the oil balance.

This moved from an overall surplus of £12m in November to a deficit of £104m in December. There was a drop in the value of North Sea exports from £344m to £302m, and a rise in oil imports.

The worsening of the oil

Continued on page 2, col 2

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Leading articles: Energy prices; Republican prospects in the US; Juris and contempt of court

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Michael Leech interviews Stacy Keach, the versatile but retiring American actor, who appears next week in the National Theatre's O'Neill session; John Russell Taylor finds the art of photography in the Keret exhibition at the Serpentine Gallery

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Bernard Levin on the choice for freedom in the Afghanistan affair; Michael Leepson on the Irish vote in the presidential race

Obituary, page 16

Mr Robert Ardrey, Major A. B. Matthews

André Kostolany

Sports: Chris Lloyd threatens to retire; Football: Fulham fall at home; Cricket: Boycott returns for one-day international match; Golf: Dutch province to sponsor European Open

Business News, pages 17-22

Stock markets: Profit taking reversed; the technical recovery but selling was small. The FT index eased by only 4.1 to 441.7. Gilthead stayed firm

Financial Editor: Deccs on the rack; Hill Samuel withdrawing from Germany

Business features: Ross Davies on the new opportunities for black entrepreneurs in Southern Rhodesia; the battle for the video tape recorder market is described by Derek Harris

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## HOME NEWS

## Trotskyists describe infiltration of parties and unions

By Michael Hatfield  
Political Reporter

Information made available to *The Times* makes it possible to chronicle a year's activities of the Trotskyist "Militant Tendency", which is developing a concerted attempt to penetrate the Labour Party at every level.

The documents, in the form of quarter bulletins circulated among the group's supporters, show how the tendency has infiltrated into constituency Labour parties, trades councils, trade union branches and the Young Socialists.

Covering the year 1978, the first bulletin, issued in February, boasts in its general report that there can be no doubt that since the national strike last year the tendency has made progress in every field.

It then turns its attention to the firemen's strike.

"In every locality comrades went into action immediately when the firemen came out on strike", it says. "Visits were made at once to the picket lines, meetings were arranged and contacts established. Comrades from every area poured reports and interviews into the centre".

The centre is a large, old factory in the East End of London, where the *Militant* newspaper is printed, and is the operating base for the tendency. The chief organizers are Mr Ted Grant and Mr Peter Taaffe.

Supporters are told in the bulletins that only a small number of the reports were printed in the *Militant* because of the lack of space, "but nevertheless the reports gave the readers of the paper a real picture of how the strike was developing and of our intentions".

The way in which the local areas and district editorial boards intervened in the strike is really illustrated in the great strides forward it states.

Turning to infiltration into the Labour Party, the bulletin says that since the annual Labour conference "our party work has continued to advance and we should be able to make a very good impact in the forthcoming regional party conferences. Certainly if we look back over the last year we can say that the attacks on us have done nothing but good in terms of stiffening our own comrades".

But there is a warning for the group.

"Our problem is not lack of growth, but tempo: we are not growing fast enough", the bulletin complains. "We have now increased support in the work places, among the youth, in the party and students; this must be translated into an increase in the tendency's size as fast as possible".

The Labour Party Young Socialists organization, which the Militant tendency controls, is the group's biggest coup, and the April bulletin is almost euphoric over its achievements at the annual youth conference at Llandudno that Easter. That is the conference at

which Andy Bevan, the newly-appointed Labour Party and young youth officer, and a recent member of the tendency, was given a standing ovation. Apart from stepping up demands for sweeping nationalization, the delegates also approved a resolution which approved of punk rock as being an expression of the working class and anti-establishment.

The bulletin states: "The recent youth conference was outstanding. It marked a qualitative step forward in our youth work. It is clear that we now have a firm base on which to build a mass youth organization. While our immediate targets are modest—a minimum of 20 members per branch—it is the goal of a mass youth organization which we have set firmly in our sights".

Each bulletin gives reports of the tendency's activities in the regions, and the June issue covers a number in the north of England. Hull, for example, is described as "the major industrial area where the tendency has really sunk its roots deep into the movement".

It is reported that the tendency has a presence in all three constituency Labour parties in the city. Five or six on the trades council, and a good position in some unions, including important positions in the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunications and Plumbing Trade Union. Other unions mentioned are Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, National Union of Public Employees and Union of Construction, Allied Trades and Technicians.

The report from Merseyside gives a graphic account of how the Militant tendency can infiltrate in areas where activity among traditional Labour is really illustrated in the great strides forward it states.

The mood in the party generally at the moment is very low, and this has been reflected at the meetings, many of which have struggled to reach a quorum. We have concentrated some attention on party work and have appointed a coordinator for this field of work.

"The work has already been developed in some constituency parties. We have taken over one party and will be using it to organize discussion meetings.

In the recent local elections we stood six candidates and gained enormously from it. In one ward, a comrade got the highest vote for seven years and got a host of new members for the party. Despite the mood of apathy a recent meeting of Liverpool district party showed definitely a mood among the activists to stand down the monuments to any attempt to remove this monument.

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## HOME NEWS

## Many jobs in science and commerce for 1980 graduates

By Frances Gibb  
A large demand for graduates in science teaching, sales and retail management, computer programming and accountancy is predicted for 1980 according to a report on the graduate job market.

The shortage of teachers of mathematics, physics and chemistry was in turn leading to a shortage of engineers, it says. Engineers need those subjects at A level.

The report urges graduates of any discipline to consider computer programming, sales and retail management and accountancy, where there was "strong unsatisfied demand".

"Graduates who have some power of logical thinking, and/or a desire to work with people face-to-face might well consider such jobs."

There would also be an abundance of choice for graduates with a good degree in mechanical or electrical engineering and reasonable personal qualities and a good choice for those with degrees in the physical sciences.

But it gives a warning that the gap between supply of graduates and vacancies would worsen than last year because of the general state of the economy. That would affect the job market as a whole.

There will be about 53,000 graduate job seekers this year, an 8 per cent increase over the year before, the report says, but vacancies have increased by only 4 per cent.

A big drop, of 10 to 15

## Call for more care on nuclear shipments

By Pearce Wright  
Science Editor

Inadequate attention is paid to the shipping of waste nuclear fuel, according to a report from the Political Ecology Research Group, Oxford.

The conclusion is that shipment through heavily populated regions and valuable shallow water fisheries constitutes a great hazard. In view of the magnitude of the hazard outlined in the analysis, the research group says it is disturbing to find no reference to the risk in any of the United Kingdom publications from industry, the Government or royal commissions.

The first recommendation the group makes is for a review of the safety of marine transport to be made and published for comment.

The transport of spent nuclear fuel by sea cannot at present be regarded as an "acceptable" hazard until those at risk have an opportunity to assess the circumstances and should they feel the risk is too high, to argue for the alternatives.

The report published yesterday is the first of a series of studies commissioned by the Greenpeace organization. It deals with the fabrication of nuclear fuel, transport of spent fuel elements, reprocessing of the fuel and waste disposal. Attention has focused on the dangers of spent fuel elements because that represents one of the most hazardous parts of the nuclear energy cycle, about which scarce information seems available.

## Couple's teaching system 'backed by Mrs Thatcher'

From Our Correspondent  
Great Witley

Magistrates at Great Witley, Hereford and Worcester, were told yesterday that Mrs Margaret Thatcher, as Secretary of State for Education, had endorsed the system being used by a couple seeking the right to educate their children at home.

Mr Roland Meighan, lecturer in education at Birmingham University and editor of two national educational magazines, said Mrs Thatcher had signed an agreement with other EEC countries in 1973 committing Britain to support an educational system almost identical to that practised by the couple.

He was giving evidence for Geoffrey Harrison, aged 41, and his wife Iris, aged 37, of the Burntlands, Rochford, Tewbury Wells, who are being prosecuted by Hereford and Worcester County Council for failing to comply with school attendance orders in respect of three of their children. They have pleaded not guilty.

The hearing continues today.

## Bishops to study Roman Catholic remarriage rules

By Clifford Langley  
Religious Affairs Correspondent

The possibility of allowing more flexible rules to apply to divorced and remarried couples has been studied by the Roman Catholic bishops of England and Wales. In March, 17 bishops will attend a two-day meeting with a group of moral theologians to examine the issues more thoroughly.

At present divorce carries with it ecclesiastical censure, but is not recognized as terminating a marriage. Any subsequent marriage by a Roman Catholic is forbidden, and anyone marrying in a register office or church of another denomination is considered to be excluded from the sacraments.

That is not excommunication, however, and in the case of a divorced person who subsequently has the marriage annulled by a church tribunal, a second wedding is regarded as fully valid and in order.

But when a couple are allowed to return to the sacra-

## No decision on rise in child benefit this year

By Pat Healy  
Social Services Correspondent

Child benefit will not be raised in April, and it will have to wait at least until November for any increase.

But Mr Patrick Jenkins, Secretary of State for Social Services, emphasized in a letter published yesterday, that the Government has not decided yet on whether child benefit will be raised at all this year.

The report is the fifth compiled by three organizations concerned with graduate employment: the Association of Graduate Careers Advisory Services, the Central Services Unit for Careers and Appointments Services and the Standing Conference of Employers of Graduate.

Its main message is that both graduates and employers must be flexible. One third of the jobs available to graduates were open to those of any discipline and students from various disciplines such as the arts, biological sciences, and some social studies should look outside their subject.

It urges graduates not to be put off by the word "numeracy". Normally "O" level mathematics would suffice for those with degrees in the physical sciences.

But it gives a warning that the gap between supply of graduates and vacancies would worsen than last year because of the general state of the economy. That would affect the job market as a whole.

In general, graduates seemed to be turning to subjects where they know they can find jobs. Engineering and technology was now the most rapidly growing area of graduate output, particularly in mechanical engineering.

The publication of the report is to coincide with the imminent arrival of the Pacific Swan carrying 49 tons of spent fuel from Japan for reprocessing at Windscale. The Irish Sea is listed in the report as one of the special risk areas for which the hazards and alternatives should be made available.

In the fact the recommendations of the Political Ecology Research Group are divided between alternative methods of handling fuel and preparation of countermeasures in the event of an accident.

One of the suggested alternatives does away with reprocessing, and involves transporting spent fuel in small quantities by rail within the country of origin to storage depots.

Another plan is to site a reprocessing plant close to a deep water harbour. That has not been done so far. The final choice proposed is on nuclear power.

The countermeasures call for the test of rapid evacuation

plans and exercises designed to reduce doses from gas clouds,

especially in Barrow-in-Furness

where shipments to Windscale are handled via the use of purpose-built ships with the most up-to-date fire control equipment.

There is a limit on the size of shipments; a new type of container for carrying spent fuel is the use of longer periods

and the removal of fuel from a nuclear reactor to interim cooling ponds and transfer for reprocessing or storage in a waste depository.

## Details of jet crash made public

Mr Geoffrey Patten, the Under Secretary of Defence for the RAF yesterday took the unprecedented step of releasing details of a private RAF accident inquiry.

The inquiry was made into a Harrier accident at Wistaston, Cheshire, in which three pilots died.

Mr Patten said details of all future military aircraft accidents involving loss or serious damage would be published.

The three people died when wreckage crashed on to their homes after the two Harriers collided in flight.

Mr Patten said that pilot error was to blame, but the evidence did not warrant charges being brought.

The planes, from Strike Com-

mand, Wittering, Lincolnshire, were two miles from Wistaston when they collided during a mock dogfight last September 21. Both pilots ejected safely.

Mr Patten said the likely cause of the accident "may have been an error by the pilot of the second aircraft".

The air officer who would be responsible for convening any court martial in respect of this incident has taken legal advice and has decided that the admissible evidence does not support any charge against any person."

In a written statement to MPs, Mr Patten said: "I have decided in future we will publish a full summary of the circumstances and causes of each military aircraft accident in an accident report."

On Saturday night it was discovered that the Scenic had taken 4,000 tons of oil over the legal limit on board. Complaints were also made that members of the crew were smoking as the ship arrived for loading.

"This summary will contain as much information as possible and will apply equally to accidents to Royal Navy and Army aircraft."

"I should emphasize, however, the actual proceedings of Service Boards of Inquiry are and must remain privileged."

which means it can be conducted in a Roman Catholic church.

Opinion in the Roman Catholic Church has moved away from the traditional view that an "irregular" second marriage necessarily constitutes a serious sin, and must therefore be brought to an end before the couple can return to the sacraments.

The bishops will be considering a report from a working party which has studied the matter, and an unorthodox attitude to recognise the legitimacy of the couple can do, and allow them to return to the sacraments because of their subjective good faith and repentance for past sins. The brother-sister solution is sometimes said to be psychologically damaging.

But when a couple are allowed to return to the sacra-

## Civil defence—1: Government to give greater priority to protect millions of people

### SS20 Russian missiles expose Britain's weakness to attack

By Peter Evans  
Home Affairs Correspondent

Britain's much-criticized civil defence plans are to be given greater priority by the Government. SS20 Russian missiles, which carry pre-targeted warheads, and the supersonic Backfire bomber, have helped to expose the weaknesses.

Russian plans are likely to take into account Britain's agreement in principle to the installation here of 150 American-built and manned ground-launched cruise missiles. The United States Air Force had a team in Britain in November, evaluating possible bases.

Mr Jenkins made the Government's position clear in a letter to Mr Stanley Orme, Labour spokesman on social services, in response to a series of questions on the Social Security Bill which I expected to begin its committee stage next week.

Mr Jenkins also disclosed that some of the supplementary benefit rules will, after all, be kept secret; and that the Government may use the Bill to change the rules affecting benefit strikers' families.

But he said, the Bill would not change the present rules, and that short-term benefits are raised in line with price inflation. Child benefits were last raised to £4 a week per child in April, 1978. But Mr Jenkins said in his letter that there would be no increase this April.

As far as the question of public expenditure is involved, now that child tax allowances have generally been withdrawn, there is obvious advantage in up-rating child benefits to the normal up-rating date in November, he said.

"There will be no relief for families who are facing extra costs through inflation and the Government's proposed changes on school meals, transport and milk."

The Government had cancelled the previous Labour Government's promise to increase child benefits last November, with the result that by April this year, the £4 a week benefit would be worth just over £5.

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## HOME NEWS

## Inquiry opens into plan to raise lake levels to supply Windscale and west Cumbria

From Our Correspondent

Whitehaven

Controversial plans to raise the level of two of the Lake District's most picturesque stretches of water were outlined yesterday when a Department of the Environment inquiry opened in Whitehaven, Cumbria. Environmentalists claim the proposed changes could seriously affect Wast Water and Ennerdale Water.

The inquiry is expected to last for three months, with up to 50 witnesses scheduled to give evidence. It will deal with separate applications by British Nuclear Fuels Ltd and the North West Water Authority.

BNFL wants to extract a further seven million gallons of water a day from Wast Water, England's deepest lake, for use at the Windscale nuclear plant. An increase of 14 million gallons daily is planned, a year raising the water level will be built.

The water authority's application is to take an extra 12 million gallons of water a day from Ennerdale Water for use in industrial west Cumbria. It already takes 14 million gallons daily. That would involve building a pumping station and other works to raise the level of the lake.

## Rift over Covent Garden

By John Young

Planning Reporter

The public hearing which resumed yesterday into the alleged misuse of funds by the Greater London Council in acquiring property in Covent Garden reflects a growing rift between the council and the Covent Garden Community Association.

The association feels that the council is abandoning the commitment set out in its 1978 plan to ensure a healthy balance of commercial, industrial and residential development.

Instead, the area is being handed over piece by piece to speculators, who will eventually destroy its charm and character.

Mr James Monahan, an architect who works for the association, concedes that the conversion and renovation of former market buildings for new uses gives the impression that that area is alive and well.

But, he claims, a recent survey showed that nearly 90 of the 126 buildings are occupied by showrooms, offices, wine bars, restaurants and clothes shops, and only four could be said to contain an element of light industrial activity.

Landlords are able to obtain rents of up to £25 a square foot, he says. One of the worst offenders is the GLC, which owns nearly 14 acres of Covent Garden, and whose rents are so high that they preclude many of the activities described in the plan.

The association has identified 14 sites either in the process of, or scheduled for, redevelopment. Of those schemes, only one, the GLC's restoration of the central market building, receives its qualified approval, while one other, the Royal Opera House extension, is described without comment.

The GLC admits having departed from its plan, but insists that the plan was never intended to be "cut and dried".

It maintains that the changes will mean no overall housing loss and that, while it gives priority to applications for light industry, the tendency is for industry to move out of London.

## Couple jailed for cruelty to son lose appeal

James Sheppard and his wife, Jennifer, who were jailed for cruelty to a baby son who died, lost appeal against conviction in the Court of Appeal in London yesterday.

The judges, including Lord Widgery, the Lord Chief Justice, held that the state of the law relating to "wilful neglect" in child cruelty cases was such that the Court of Appeal could not interfere.

But the court felt that the issue should be reviewed by the House of Lords. Lord Widgery said: "They were allowed unconditional bail and freed pending appeal to the Lords later this year."

Mr Sheppard, aged 21, a leader, and his wife, Jennifer, aged 23, of Kingway, Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, were jailed for six and nine months respectively at Northampton Crown Court on November 26 last.

They were convicted of cruelty to their son, Martin, aged 16 months, by wilfully neglecting him. The boy died in January, 1979, from malnutrition. At that time they were described as "having done their incompetent best" as parents.

Lord Widgery said the couple contended that the word "wilful" in the context of wilful neglect under the provisions of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1933, required proof by the prosecution of knowledge by accused parents that their actions would be injurious.

But legal precedent was quite clear that the prosecution did not have to go that far in child cruelty cases, the judge said. That was the state of the law and the trial judge could not be blamed for adopting it.

Appeals against sentence were adjourned.

More than a dozen organizations and individuals have objected, including the Country-side Commission and the Lake District Special Planning Board, and have suggested a costlier scheme to extract water from a river.

Mr Denis Komlosy, the inquiry inspector, said in his opening that the whole of January and February would be taken up by the water authority and BNFL stating their cases. It would be March before objectors could put their arguments.

Yesterday was mainly devoted to the parties concerned giving brief outlines of the cases they would put at the inquiry.

Mr Ian Glidewell, QC, representing the water authority, whose evidence could take up to three weeks, said more water was needed for domestic and industrial supplies in west Cumbria, as well as for the Windscale plant. The authority had concluded that the Ennerdale scheme would best satisfy all three types of demand, he said. It would be the least expensive scheme and have least effect on the environment.

The numbers at Whitehaven Civic Hall for the opening of the inquiry caused the hall's restaurant staff to run out of milk by lunchtime.

## Jail for steel man 'at centre of a web of corruption'

From Arthur Osman

Lincoln

Brian Holland, aged 49, a former £7,000-a-year plant services manager at the Scunthorpe works of the British Steel Corporation, was sentenced yesterday to two years' imprisonment and was told by Mr Justice Peter Bain: "It is quite plain you were at the centre of a web of corruption."

Four other men also received prison sentences for their part in corruptly giving inducements so that their contracting companies could enjoy or continue to enjoy work for the corporation. Three companies were fined by Mr Justice Peter Bain: "It is quite plain you were at the centre of a web of corruption."

The judge added: "It has been said, quite rightly, that there are other forms of corruption which are more deadly than payments of what we call 'sweeteners', a word we all understand, even though it is a slang word. Where you get 'sweeteners' paid consistently for a long period it becomes a very much more serious matter and, in my view, it is a matter which, in the ordinary way, calls for the imposition of a much more severe punishment."

Roger Keith Walker, aged 53, a company director of Hall Lane, Bransford, Lincoln, admitted two charges, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and a £1,000 fine. Rimmer Ltd, of Lincoln, and Mr Walker were directors. Admitted one charge and was fined £5,000 and ordered to pay £1,000 costs to the prosecution.

Cyril Wade, aged 51, a company director of Blackwell Crescent, Scunthorpe, who admitted four charges, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and a £1,000 fine. Rimmer Ltd, of Lincoln, admitted one charge and was fined £5,000, and ordered to pay £1,000 costs.

Mr Holland of Bo'ness Road, Luton, admitted 18 charges and was sentenced for 12 others to be considered. In addition to the jail sentence he was ordered to pay £100 towards the prosecution costs.

Angus Graham Mackay, aged 51, a retired maintenance engineer, of St Martin's Road, Scawby, Humberside, who pleaded guilty to one charge, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, suspended for two years, and ordered to pay £1,000 costs.

Mr Jeremy Roberts, for the prosecution, said there had been systematic bribery of transport officers throughout the Sheffield division.

## Mrs Khashoggi loses plea to Court of Appeal

Mrs Soraya Khashoggi, lost her appeal in the Court of Appeal yesterday to stop the Daily Mirror and Mrs Eileen Smith, her former London housekeeper, publishing details of her private life.

The former wife of Mr Adrian Khashoggi, a financier, was described by Sir David Cairns, who sat with Lord Justice Roskill, as a woman who had no led blameless and sober life.

Mrs Khashoggi is a person already known to the public as having led a life described by her counsel as glamorous. This has already involved her in public admission of sexual adventures outside marriage.

The court accepted the couple's plea of not guilty to the manslaughter of Malcolm. They were both jailed for 12 months.

Mr Zucker said that at the time of the offences the family lived in squalid conditions in a council house at Tilbury.

## National Front chairman threatens to resign in a new clash of factions

By Ian Bradley

A new quarrel has broken out in the divided ranks of the National Front. Four members of the executive council of the national directorate are refusing to support demands by Mr John Tyndall, the chairman, for increased powers to defeat attempts to infiltrate and destroy the party.

In a separate move, Mr Tyndall said he would resign his chairmanship unless Mr Martin Webster, the national activities organizer, resigned or was removed from office.

The four executive members, in a circular to branch and group officials, admitted that the continuing attempt by the Fountain-Kavanagh faction to take over or destroy the National Front is the most serious factional assault on our party.

Mr Tyndall has responded to the circular sent out by his fellow members of the executive by issuing one of his own. In it, he says they have misinterpreted the position and failed to realize the state of emergency within the Front.

He said: "The fact is that I am saying I will resign at the end of this month unless I get the powers I need. There is an enormous strength of feeling within the membership of the party that constitutes a state of emergency."

But, while maintaining their loyalty to Mr Tyndall, they criticized as "unconstitutional and unwise" his proposal to call for an extraordinary general

## WEST EUROPE

## Prisoner is refused access to solicitor

By Annabel Ferviman

A prisoner in Wandsworth prison, London, who alleges that he was beaten and threatened by warders, has been refused access to a solicitor because the rules lay down that he must protest to the Governor, the Board of Visitors and the Home Secretary before he can request legal advice.

The case, which is being taken up by the prisoner's Mr Ernest Roberts, Labour member of Parliament for Hackney, North and Stoke Newington, draws attention to Home Office rules which were introduced in 1976 and have been under attack by the National Council of Civil Liberties since.

Miss Hilary Kitchen, the council's legal officer, said yesterday that delays could have a most damaging effect on efforts to bring civil proceedings.

Brusilia faded and witness' memories and availability declined.

The disturbance, which was mainly caused by the board's standpoints must be resisted all threats to the landscape.

He was supported by Mr David Hellard, secretary of the Cumbria branch of the National Farmers' Union, who expressed concern at the effects on farms and agriculture in general.

Farmers were worried about loss of land.

The disturbance could be quite extensive, interfering with things such as drainage and access. We are seeking lots of answers on the effect of the proposals on existing farm enterprises."

The numbers at Whitehaven Civic Hall for the opening of the inquiry caused the hall's restaurant staff to run out of milk by lunchtime.



Wreckage from the restaurant strewn across the road today after the bomb blast which caused extensive damage.

## Vienna restaurant used by Opec envoys bombed

From Sue Masterman

Vienna, Jan 15

An Arab restaurant frequented by staff of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) headquarters and visiting Opec ministers was gutted by a bomb blast shortly before 5 am today. Two bombs, one in the basement bar, the other in the ground floor restaurant, devastated the restaurant and blew out windows in the crowded centre of Vienna.

The explosion took place on the eve of the meeting of Opec finance ministers, who will

gather in Vienna tomorrow to discuss the chaotic situation in the oil price market.

Since December, 1975, when 11 Opec oil ministers were seized in a terrorist raid directed by the notorious Carlos, the oil ministers in general, and Shaikh Yamani, the Saudi Arabian Oil Minister, in particular, have refused to meet

in Vienna. Immediately after the attack extra guards were posted on all Opec embassies and airline offices. The Opec building itself is permanently guarded by a squad of commandos.

The finance ministers, however, continue to use the official Opec headquarters a few hundred yards from the bombed restaurant as their place of meeting.

Today's bomb attack was a blow to Austria's running battle to keep Opec headquarters in their city and not have it transferred to rival neutral centres, such as Stockholm.

One theory is that a group of Austrian right-wing extremists protesting against rising oil prices might be at work.

There was no indication from the oil ministers' meeting. Ministers will be discussing the situation over oil prices, since the oil ministers failed to reach agreement in December and the further development of the Opec Special Fund.

## Andalusia adds its voice to the growing clamour for autonomy

From Harry Debelius

Seville, January 15

Even King Juan Carlos appears to have been surprised by the pressure for autonomy in this vast southern region of sunshine and siesta. During his visit to the south early this month, he did not take up the cry that was in the throats and hearts of his audiences. "Viva Andalucia!" until the second day of his trip.

Perhaps it was because the police did their best at several stops to kudos away the bearers of green and white banners signifying the attempt to win autonomy for this agricultural region.

Yet no one could hide the reality from the monarch after the Mayor of Granada—the city in which the Catholic monarchs welded Spain into a nation with their victory over the Moorish King Bobbott in 1492—admitted the anomalies of post-Francoism and launched immediately into a review of the region's needs.

Mr Juan Carlos, who believed in the "pre-autonomous" Government of Andalucia, that would resign unless his demand for a referendum in February was met, is quite likely that the February day would have slipped by.

Andalucians fear that centralised-minded politicians in Madrid would make it even more difficult for them if they could, and they are probably right.

If it had not been for the threat by Señor Rafael Escudero, President of the "pre-autonomous" Government of Andalucia, that he would resign unless his demand for a referendum in February was met, it is quite likely that the February day would have slipped by.

Andalucians want it, according to Señor Escudero, "Look at all the aspects—economic, social and cultural."

He said: "You find nothing but advantages in my opinion."

"We are recovering a long tradition of federalism," Señor Escudero said in his office on the elegant America Plaza, Seville, graced by flocks of white doves. "I think there's one fundamental one, for those who believe in a federal or decentralized state—a people regaining their consciousness of being a people. As far as I'm concerned that's the basic benefit for our people."

Unlike the "historic" regions

—the Basque provinces, Catalonia and Galicia—Andalucia is constitutionally obliged to add

another step to the autonomy process. Whereas there was only one referendum in the "historic" regions, in which citizens accepted or rejected the home-rule statute worked out by their elected representatives, there will be two referendums in Andalucia and other regions—one to determine if the people want autonomy and a second to determine if they accept the statute offered them.

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The interview, which took place some time before the King's visit, brought out the fact that, with the exception of

Andalucia by Andalucians.

## Protest by taxi drivers halts Paris traffic

From Our Own Correspondent

Paris, Jan 15

Compounding the nuisance of the rail strike which reduced traffic yesterday and today to one third of that of three on the main lines, and between 30 and 40 per cent of suburban services, Paris taxi drivers demonstrated this morning at the Esplanade des Invalides against the low rate of increase of fares decided by the Government.

One thousand, out of a total of 14,300 Paris taxis, parked on the Esplanade bumper to bumper, and effectively brought to a halt all traffic in the area, while their drivers held a meeting.

In the afternoon, the convoy of cars made its way to the Finance Ministry, blocking the Rue de Rivoli, while a delegation was received by an official of the budget department.

At the head of the convoy, several demonstrators on foot compelled taxis which did not take part in the protest action to stop and drop their passengers. A few eggs were thrown at others as they drove by.

The drivers claim that the 10 per cent fare increase authorized from January 15, plus another 5 per cent next July does not compensate for the increase in petrol prices and social insurance contributions.

They demand an immediate increase of 15 per cent, and a tax-free quota of 5,000 litres of petrol a year.

## WEST EUROPE

## Three ways offered to EEC of meeting British budget demand

From David Wood  
Strasbourg, Jan 15

The line being adopted by the Government in current EEC ministerial talks on how to achieve Mrs Thatcher's objective of "a broad budgetary balance" has been set out in a Treasury document now in the hand of Conservative MPs in the European Parliament. It is expected to be developed when the Indian Prime Minister, as president of the Council of Ministers, pays his first visit to the Parliament here tomorrow.

At the Dublin summit meeting in November Mrs Thatcher rejected the Commission's offer of £350m ("a third of the loaf") and insisted on £1,000m during the financial year of 1980-81.

The Treasury guidance to the British MPs suggests that the simplest way of cutting Britain's deficit with the Community would be to establish "a receipts mechanism".

This is an arrangement by which Britain's receipts would be increased from a special fund within the EEC budget "to a given proportion of Community average receipts" or in relation to relative gross national products.

Such a mechanism, it is stated, would build on an existing Community instrument, and would also be self-correcting, since the refund would fall if British receipts drew nearer to the Community average.

Two other devices, by implication less favoured, are mentioned. Firstly, existing Community policies such as the regional development fund or ex-

penditure on the common agricultural policy could be re-examined exclusively or pre-ponderantly towards Britain. Secondly, there could be new or extended EEC policies "in areas where the lion's share of the benefits would fall to the United Kingdom."

The three proposals evidently summarize the brief used by Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Sir Ian Gilmore, Lord Privy Seal, in their circular to the capitals of the Nine, in preparation for the next summit meeting in late February or March, when Mrs Thatcher expects full satisfaction.

According to the Treasury, the Government has no set views on which of the three possible courses would be the best for the Community as a whole. The Treasury document adds "Any method or combination of methods that reduced the United Kingdom's net contribution by a large enough amount and on a lasting basis would be acceptable".

Although supporting the restructuring of the EEC budget, the Treasury argues it would be a mistake to think that a quick solution to Britain's problem lies there. Expenditure on common agricultural policy guarantees must be contained and reduced, but a 50 per cent reduction by 1981 would have relatively small effect in reducing the net British contribution.

"For the foreseeable future", the Treasury says, "much more than early moves towards restructuring will be needed for the United Kingdom's problem to be satisfactorily resolved".

## Mrs Thatcher ready for 'genuine compromise'

By Hugh Noyes  
Parliamentary Correspondent  
Westminster

Mrs Thatcher admitted in the Commons yesterday that the Government had little room left for manoeuvre in its aim of achieving a broad balance between Britain's contributions to the EEC budget and receipts from it.

In spite of repeated attempts by Labour front benchers, including Mr Michael Foot, deputy leader of the party, and Mr Peter Shore, opposition spokesman on foreign affairs, to get an assurance from the Prime Minister that the Government's determination was not wavering, Mrs Thatcher left no

doubt that there had been a retreat from her pre-Dublin stance.

She told MPs that she was going "for genuine compromise" although she added that the Government had not abandoned its objectives.

It was clear to the House that, perhaps for tactical reasons or the sensitivity of EEC heads of State, the Government has abandoned at least the phrase "broad balance" if not the aim.

Mrs Thatcher yesterday spoke of the need to press for vastly increased receipts from the community to reduce substantially this country's net contribution to the budget.

## Captain 'ordered stowaway thrown in river'

From Robert Schulz  
Amsterdam, Jan 15

The captain of a Dutch ship, the *Emmely*, has admitted that he ordered a stowaway thrown overboard last October while in Nigeria, according to the public prosecutor in Rotterdam.

He said the captain, aged 36, admitted yesterday that on October 24 of last year, a Ghanaian aged about 20, who had stowed away on board the *Emmely*, was thrown overboard on his orders while the ship was on the river Bonny in Nigeria.

Members of the ship's crew had said the man was drowned and had reported the matter to the authorities in Rotterdam in November.

The master of the *Emmely* was arrested on Thursday at Amsterdam airport when he returned to the Netherlands by air.

## 14m take part in Italian general strike

From Our Own Correspondent Rome, Jan 15

Some 14 million people were estimated to have taken part in a general strike in Italy today, which halted most of industry. Agriculture, which was also affected by bad weather, also came to a halt. Ministries, public offices and many schools were closed.

The strike was intended by the main trade union federations as a protest against what they feel are the inadequacies of the Government's economic policies.

Papers stopped: Journalists and printing workers struck yesterday to prevent newspapers being published today, but radio and television news transmissions continued. The Milan stock exchange and many banks stayed open and members of minority independent unions carried on working. —Reuter.

## Marchais visit to Russia cripples Eurocommunism

From Michael Binyon  
Moscow, Jan 15

The recent visit by M Georges Marchais, leader of the French Communist Party, could not have been more satisfactory to Moscow.

As well as giving the Russians much needed support for their actions in Afghanistan, the public return of the French to the Moscow fold looks like the death blow to Eurocommunism, a phenomenon which worried the Russians as much as it puzzled the West.

In an interview in Moscow with French television shortly before his departure, M Marchais was at pains to justify Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Both the tone and content of his remarks made it clear that the French party now fully support the ideological positions of their Soviet comrades.

The importance of M Marchais' visit was underlined by the extensive coverage given to it in the personal press and by the personal party President Brezhnev took in talks with M Marchais during his five-day stay.

Mr Soslov, the Politburo's veteran ideologist, had reason to be well pleased. For not only is the French party large and influential in a country which still enjoys a privileged position in the world, but it is the Russians, but it is the lymph of Eurocommunism. With the French the movement has some significance. Without them Eurocommunism has little significance.

The Russians were more worried by French identification with Eurocommunism than by the positions of the Italians or Spaniards.

French Communist support for the release of a Ukrainian dissident in 1975 and the re-

jection after the 1976 national congress of such cherished concepts as the dictatorship of the proletariat were blows aimed at the heart of Soviet ideology.

Worse, public declarations of solidarity with the Spanish and Italian parties turned a challenge to Soviet leadership of the world communist movement into the formulation of a rival heresy.

In December, 1978, the influential theoretical journal *Kommunist* sharply attacked a group of French Communists whose book, *The USSR and Ourselves*, was critical of Soviet society and ideology.

Marchais said that even though the authors claimed to be objective, they adopted an ambiguous position.

The journal said the authors had tried to undermine the French party's traditional support for the Soviet Union, insulted the Soviet people and viewed Soviet reality through the eyes of the enemies of socialism.

Last October these criticisms were voiced at an ideological meeting by Mr Boris Ponomarev, a candidate Politburo member in charge of foreign affairs.

Speaking of "so-called Eurocommunism", he declared: "It is first and foremost our task to be the critics of one particular model of socialism which has been directly influenced by social democratic and bourgeois concepts, against that of real socialism, and in the attempt to deny the universal and historic significance of our achievements."

The Russians may now believe, with the reconciliation with the French, that they can go more openly into the attack. Eurocommunism, if it ever had any attraction in the West, has clearly failed to bring in the votes.

## AFGHANISTAN

## Lord Carrington will be told of objections to military aid for Pakistan

From Richard Wigg  
Delhi, Jan 15

On the eve of Lord Carrington's arrival here on the most delicate stage of his tour in India and Asia's reactions to the Afghan invasion, India is emphasising its objections to Pakistan accepting American arms.

Talks have been going on between the two Governments on ways of "stabilising" the situation in the region, a spokesman for the External Affairs Ministry said here today. This is in line with Mrs Gandhi's view that the introduction of United States arms to help Pakistan defend itself against possible Soviet expansion would be "destabilise" the region.

The British Foreign Secretary will be calling on Mrs Gandhi shortly after he arrives from Pakistan tomorrow evening because the Indian Prime Minister will be out of Delhi all day on Tuesday. Lord Carrington will be meeting Mr P. V. Narasimha Rao, the External Affairs Minister, who took

office yesterday, on Thursday together with senior Indian officials.

There is a strong impression here, and not only among Indians, that the United States's decision to help Pakistan as a result of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan was made without any consideration of its effects on India.

Mr Robert Goeheen, the American Ambassador, is back after hasty consultations in Washington with a message from President Carter in Mrs Gandhi on the proposed United States arms deliveries to Pakistan along with economic aid.

Lord Carrington will therefore have the advantage of being the first to show a serious concern by the West for India's views, whose importance has only been heightened by Mrs Gandhi's triumph in the elections.

But Britain's views are to be quickly followed by those of France, with its differing emphasis (as the Indians have eagerly sensed) to be put by President Giscard d'Estaing who arrives on January 25 and, as

now seems probable, by those of Mr Andzai Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, towards the end of the month.

There are rumours here that Lord Carrington might try to persuade India and Pakistan to agree to participate in joint defence arrangements, but the External Affairs Ministry spokesman emphasised that India was averse to this. He reiterated that India's only desire was for restoration of normal relations with Pakistan.

The central problem facing Lord Carrington will be persuading Mrs Gandhi to drop her beliefs that India faces a greater danger to its security from the United States attempt to supply arms to Pakistan than from the Soviet action in Afghanistan.

There is therefore the risk that while he will obviously seek to obtain from India ideas for more long-term ways to avert a more dangerous situation from developing in the region, he will be faced only by India's more immediate, but deep-seated concern.

Basically, Mrs Gandhi's return to power could prove damaging to Western interests in the region, but the United States failed to seize the opportunity during the Janata years to give Indians any substantial reasons for favouring it.

## OVERSEAS

## Kennedy aides rebut fresh findings on Chappaquiddick

From David Cross  
Washington, Jan 15

Aides to Senator Edward Kennedy have sharply criticised new scientific evidence which is alleged to contradict his version of some of the events on the night Miss Mary Jo Kopechne drowned in his car.

In contrast to other countries, Lord Carrington visited India

senator's brother-in-law and campaign manager, said the magazine had not given Mr Kennedy a fair chance to reply to the charges. He claimed that the story was "seriously in error" and scientific experts were on hand to contradict the magazine's evidence.

According to *Reader's Digest*, the senator's car was travelling between 30 mph and 38 mph when it approached the narrow bridge and not the 20 mph claimed by Mr Kennedy.

The article also alleged that the senator saw the bridge when he was at least 50ft away, that he was nearly swept out to sea and drowned, while swimming back from the island to his hotel on the neighbouring island of Martha's Vineyard. In fact, the article said, the water current would have pulled him in the opposite direction.

An article in today's *Washington Star* newspaper, also based on expert testimony, made the same point.

When the *Reader's Digest* was published yesterday morning, the senator's aides declined to comment. But with just a week to go before the first real test of Senator Kennedy's popularity as a potential presidential candidate—next Monday's precinct caucuses in Iowa—the spokesman changed their minds and called a press conference late last night.

Mr Stephen Smith, the

## Senators considering new guidelines for CIA

Washington, Jan 15.—The White House and the Senate intelligence committee are relatively close to agreement on a charter that would codify restraints on the Central Intelligence Agency but give it more flexibility by relaxing some existing restraints, according to a key member of the committee.

Senator Walter D. Huddleston acknowledged that there was some doubt that the House of Representatives would pass such broad legislation. There is strong sentiment in that body simply to give the intelligence services more latitude without legislating a set of rules.

The senator said one issue

still in dispute was the paid use of journalists, clergymen and academics as intelligence

committee's draft legislation

would continue a prohibition against such practices contained in an executive order issued by President Carter in 1978. However, the CIA was urging guidelines that would restrict these activities without imposing a flat prohibition.

Senator Huddleston, a Kentucky Democrat, also said that the present version of the legislation would limit the application of the Freedom of Information Act to the CIA, restricting the right to lodge requests for information to United States citizens seeking personal data about themselves.

The aim was to stop the current practice of foreign governments, especially those in the Soviet block, of using the Act to extract information from the agency.—New York Times News Service.

## Lubyanka for outspoken Moscow priest

Moscow, Jan 15.—Father Dmitri Dukdo, a dissident Orthodox priest who became well known in Moscow in the early 1970s by holding outspoken question-and-answer sermons in church was arrested today and taken to the Lubyanka prison, his wife told reporters.

Security police also searched the homes of other religious dissidents in the capital today, associates of Father Dukdo said.

In 1974, Dukdo was removed from his Moscow parish of St Nikolai after his services became large crowds. His sermons touched on social and political themes and indirectly criticised the official Orthodox hierarchy.

Abstentions (18)—Algeria, Bulgaria, Byelorussia, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, East Germany, Grenada, Hungary, Laos, Mongolia, Mozambique, Poland, Ukraine, Soviet Union, Vietnam.

Opposed (18)—Afghanistan, Angola, Central African Republic, Comoros, Djibouti, Congo, Cyprus, Ecuador, Guinea-Bissau, India, Madagascar, Mali, Nicaragua, Sao Tome, a Prince, Syria, Uganda, Yemen, Zambia.

Absent (12)—Bhutan, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Dominica, Libya, Romania, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sudan.—Reuter.

## South Africa's nuclear blast that never was

Washington, Jan 15.—A mysterious "nuclear explosion" in the southern hemisphere on September 22 last—which was widely thought to have been caused by South Africa—probably never took place, according to a group of United States experts whose report will be released next week.

An American Vega satellite recorded in the southern Africa region a double flash identical to that produced by a nuclear blast. But South Africa vigorously denied exploding a nuclear device.

The experts do not rule out that a small meteorite or piece of space debris passing close to the satellite produced the light which caused the confusion.—Agence France-Presse.

## Mr Botha tightens control over spy network

From Ray Kennedy  
Johannesburg, Jan 15

Two senior officers are being transferred permanently to South Africa's spy network, the Department of National Security (Dns). One is a naval commander, who has been promoted to rear-admiral and the other a police brigadier. The appointments are widely seen here as a move to put the department under stricter control.

The announcement was made by Mr P. W. Botha, the Prime Minister, after weekend discussions in London by the former Dns agent, Mr Arthur McGivern. He said there had been a spy-versus-spy operation in South Africa, with military intelligence bugging Dns, the forerunner of Dns.

It is known that Mr Botha, who is also Defence Minister, relies heavily on his military advisers for intelligence appraisals.

A growing dispute is developing in South Africa over Mr McGivern's disclosures that Dns,

and latterly Dns, have kept dossiers on opposition MPs, mining company chiefs, academics, journalists, as well as black leaders and other government opponents.

Opposition leaders have said they will insist on a full debate on the activities of Dns as soon as possible after Parliament resumes on February 1.

Mr Botha has ordered a report from the acting head of Dns, Mr Alex Van Wyk, about how Mr McGivern was able to leave the country with 50 confidential and secret documents hidden in his luggage.

The affair could develop into one almost as embarrassing for the Government as the Maudgate scandal involving the Department of Information, which led to the downfall of Mr John Vorster first as Prime Minister and then as President.

Mr Van Wyk is due to be replaced later this year by Professor Lukas Barnard, aged 31, an academic from the University of the Orange Free State in Bloemfontein.

## New Year's death blaze started through 'a joke'

From Our Correspondent  
Quebec, Jan 15

An inquest into the fire on New Year's Eve at Chappaquiddick, in which 45 people died has found a labourer of 21 criminally responsible.

Floren Catin told the hearing he was "only joking" when he held his cigarette lighter close to an arch of spruce boughs decorating the walls of the village hall where about 320 people were enjoying the New Year festivities.

When I first clicked my lighter it did not light, he said. The second time it lit and I raised the lighter to the branches to pretend I was setting fire to them. I did not

want to start a fire but the substance was so dry it started to burn."

## OVERSEAS

## Israeli and Egyptian newspapers go on sale in the two countries for the first time today

From Christopher Walker  
Jerusalem, Jan 15

A small but significant piece of journalistic history will be made in Egypt tomorrow when Israeli newspapers appear openly for sale in an Arab country for the first time since the creation of the state of Israel in 1948.

As part of the gradual improvement in relations between Israel and Egypt, it was formally agreed last month that a selection of about 1,000 copies of daily newspapers from the two countries would be sold on news stands on either side of the border in the ordinary way.

The first consignments left the printing presses in Jerusalem and Cairo today en route for the main border crossing point near the Sinai capital of El Arish, which was handed back to the Egyptians earlier this year.

After being exchanged, they will continue their journey by bus and appear for regular sale in Egypt, Israel and the Israeli-occupied territories a day later than their original publication.

Although the number of papers involved is relatively small, the move is seen as one of the most positive yet to have taken place.

According to a senior Israeli Foreign Ministry official, the agreement was achieved by individual Egyptian and Israeli

newspaper executives with "the blessing and assistance of both governments". It is the first commercial agreement to have been signed as part of the peace process begun at Camp David.

The bulk of the papers ordered from Israel consists of the lively and well-informed English-language daily, the *Jerusalem Post* which has been a consistent supporter of the peace initiative. Israel's two Arabic-language dailies will also be sent in reasonable quantities but only a very small selection of Hebrew papers has been included as the only demand for them is expected to come from Egyptian universities and the Egyptian intelligence services.

All Israeli papers are subject to official military censorship, but this does not prevent them from containing regular and often harsh criticism of the Israeli Government.

On arrival in Egypt, they are expected to be subjected to the same kind of censorship as that exercised by the Egyptian Information Ministry over all foreign publications. This leads occasionally to the banning of individual editions deemed to contain articles offensive to the country or to President Sadat.

Commenting on this aspect of the exchange plan, Mr Ari Rath, editor of the *Jerusalem Post* said: "We will be in the same boat as many other Arabic script. It is understood

prestigious publications from around the world and we will not take offence. It is all part of the game."

According to a spokesman for the Israeli censor, the Egyptian publication will not be subject to censorship when they are sold in Israel and to the 1,100,000 Arabs living in the occupied West Bank and in the Gaza Strip.

To mark the historic exchange, the *Jerusalem Post* this morning printed a special 32-page supplement on Egypt and Israel which included many advertisements written in that arrangements are already under way for the paper to receive advertisements from Egypt on a regular basis.

The paper also ran a leading article which stated: "In the most literal sense, this new deal will bring Egypt and Israel closer together. Israeli and Egyptian readers need not always like what they read in the other country's press, but at least they will get their information at first hand, rather than sifted through a tendentious sieve. This may also, in the process, make some pleasant discoveries about their next door neighbour."

The semi-official Cairo daily *Al Ahram* commented on the forthcoming exchange with a pledge that it would continue to support Palestinian efforts towards self-determination.

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A rare scene outside the American Embassy in Tehran—a street empty of demonstrators.

## Canadian professor admits he spied for the Russians

From John Best  
Ottawa, Jan 15

Mr Hugo Hambleton, a professor of economics at Laval University in Quebec City has confessed that he was an unpaid Soviet secret agent for 30 years.

He was first recruited by the Russians when he worked for Canadian military intelligence in West Germany after the Second World War. But he did not become an active agent until contacted by the KGB in 1961 while in Spain.

However, he says he does not expect to be charged as a spy because the information he passed to the Russians was not classified as secret.

"On that basis I don't think I'm in any real danger," he said. "Once you start accepting money, they've got you." He said his spying had been on a "very off-and-on basis."

Professor Hambleton has denied that he is a communist. During the war he served with General de Gaulle's Free French forces.

His mother, his estranged wife, three children and a sister all live in Ottawa. The sister works for the Secretary of State Department as a transcriber in the House of Commons. Some of the information he passed to the Russians came from her, he told the *Ottawa Journal* at the weekend.

all his missions, a large number of books and an empty five-gallon gasoline container.

The question of whether to make charges in the strange case is now in the hands of the Justice Department, an RCMP spokesman said today. The decision was expected within a few weeks.

Professor Hambleton has also admitted that he provided the Russians with information on Latin American and Middle East economics. He made trips in July and August to Saudi Arabia and Israel to study economic and political conditions in both countries.

"I never got any money and I never asked for any," he said. "Once you start accepting money, they've got you." He said his spying had been on a "very off-and-on basis."

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## Opposition plan to boycott Panama election

Panama City, Jan 15.—Most Panamanian opposition parties plan to boycott the elections for an expanded National Legislative Council scheduled for August.

This comes at a time when Panama faces economic problems, as well as continuing student protests against the presence in the country of the deposed Shah of Iran.

The opposition parties say the reason for their planned election boycott is to deny the Government the trappings of democratic legitimacy.

"We will not take part in the election unless legislative and other institutions are given more powers and independence, because to do so would only give legitimacy to these puppet institutions," Dr Ricardo Arias Calderon, the spokesman for the National Opposition Front, has said.

The front groups 10 political parties many of whom cannot yet meet the electoral registration requirements, and none of whom has contested an election since 1968.

A senior official of President Arias's Royo's administration said: "The real reason opposition parties are hesitant to take part in the election is because they are a spent force."

Reuter.

Like President Carter, the Social Democratic-Free Democratic coalition is facing elections this year and is seeing its peace and détente policy, one of the main major achievements in its 10 years in power, threatened by the situation in Afghanistan and now, possibly, in the Soviet Union.

West Germany is also highly sensitive to any East-West tension because of the vulnerability of West Berlin and the effect on relations with East Germany.

President Carter might be forced to carry it out. This, in West German eyes, could easily carry the "spark of war" from Afghanistan to the Middle East.

The fact that the Government chose to make its views known through the press at this moment indicates how strongly it feels that there is a considerable conflict of interests and views with the United States, its major ally, and each appears to be putting strong pressure on the other.

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Reuter.

some other kind of "coverage" before it can carry them out.

Mr Warren Christopher, the United States Deputy Secretary of State, is due here tomorrow for talks with the Government and Herr Helmut Schmidt, the Chancellor, is expected to make a statement on the subject in a "state of the nation" speech to Parliament on Thursday.

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Reuter.

## El Salvador gunmen leave embassy and free hostages

San Salvador, Jan 15.—Leftist gunmen have released two ambassadors and four other hostages held to demand the release of seven of their colleagues arrested by security forces.

Mr Jalaleddin Farsi, aged 47, of the pro-clergy Islamic Republican Party (IRP), said in a letter to the party newspaper: "After studying all aspects of the hostage situation, I feel it is my duty to suggest my withdrawal from presidential nomination."

The newspaper *Islamic Republic*, had a banner headline saying simply "Farsi has withdrawn", but party officials

said that a meeting of the IRP central committee was still discussing the matter.

The Times accused: "The Times and the BBC were accused of anti-Iranian propaganda today by Mr Abolqassem Saeed, foreign press Director-General at the National Guidance Ministry.

They over reports on the moral and physical condition of the hostages at the American Embassy.

Mr Saeed, who said that certain journalists had written unfairly, "forgotten their real responsibility" and sent "lies and partial reports", was explaining the authorities' complaints against American, British and West German journalists working in Iran whose cases were "being studied".

Journalists prepare: About 100 American journalists, half the Western press corps in Iran, today prepared to leave the country after the Iranian authorities ordered their expulsion.

The Pope's planned pastoral visit to the Philippines would certainly go ahead.

The Pope is to officiate at the beatification of Lorenzo Ruiz who was tortured and executed in Japan in 1627 for refusing to give up his faith. He is the first Filipino to be beatified.

Flood losses: More than 30,000 people have lost their homes in floods in eastern parts of the Midanano Island after more than a week of torrential rain, the Philippines Red Cross said.

An estimated 60,000 people have died in a Muslim-led insurrection in Mindanao and Sulu

## Filipino cardinal pleads for reconciliation

Manila, Jan 15.—More killings are taking place in the southern Philippines than during the critical period of the Second World War, the Archibishop of Manila, Cardinal Sin, said here today.

He told the Foreign Correspondents' Association: "I am afraid that many Muslims and Christians were killed all over Mindanao Island. I do not know who is to be blamed for this. It is a terrible situation."

Before the hostiles were freed, about half the leftists who had stormed the embassy slipped out into the night in pairs. The rest boarded a bus

which would oversee the transition.

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## Refusal to work can lead to imprisonment in the Soviet Union

## Russia launches campaign against workshy

From Michael Biryon  
Moscow, Jan 14

Yuri Antonov has lived in a small storeroom in his parents' house in Voronezh for over a year. About once a week he ventures furiously outside, takes a few breaths of fresh air and dashes back indoors, glancing round to make sure no one has seen him.

Every month or so a policeman comes to the house and knocks. "Is Yuri there?" he asks. The mother shouts back roughly: "No. Go away. You can't come in without a warrant. We know the law."

The policeman goes away, knowing the son was hiding inside but without eyewitness proof from the neighbours. One day, he is resolved he will get him.

Yuri Antonov, a 33-year-old plumber, is not an army deserter. He has not done anything for which he would be punished in the West. Indeed, he has not done anything at all for a year, and that is why he faces imprisonment if the police catch him.

In a land where work is the legal and social duty of every healthy citizen, he is one of a growing number of people who are officially categorized as workshy.

To refuse to work is not simply a social disgrace in the Soviet Union. It is a criminal offence which can lead to prosecution under anti-parasitic legislation.

But Yuri Antonov would rather spend his life cooped up for fear of being seen than apply for one of the many plumbing jobs being advertised for factories in Voronezh. He has already been warned by the police to give up his par-

tic way of life, but his mother has protected him.

The father of Nikolai, a paraplegic, is a pensioner. He is a reporter from *Sotsialisticheskaya Kultura* (Soviet Culture) but he did not know how he had raised such a son. "Imagine, he simply does not want to work anywhere, at any time. Oh yes, he'll do the odd job for a bottle of wine. But real labour to provide for himself, establish himself in life? No."

Anatoly Lityanov was more sophisticated in justifying his idleness. He lived on his mother's pension and his wife's earnings. Someone has to stay and look after the house, he argued. "The Government is not against a housekeeper if it is said that it is said that a woman is to be arrested. Where is it said that a woman is to be arrested?"

Soviet papers argue that parasitism is the fault of the family's indulgence of the fantasies of the workshy. Nikolai's father, for example, used his influence to find his son a sought-after job in a factory when he finished his army service.

But when harvest time came and the workers were sent into the fields to pick potatoes—as most Soviet factory employees are—Nikolai quit his job rather than dirty his hands. And his father agreed that he deserved a "cleaner job"—which he never found.

Every human being has a second family—the family of work", a paper recently wrote. But nobody wants to give work to the workshy. Factories are only too glad when poor and disruptive workers quietly disappear. Rather than report their absence, they allow their names to remain on the factory register.

The police find the workshy an administrative nuisance. Most are armed with false medical certificates, forged documents giving them valid reasons to be unemployed and phony addresses.

In the Soviet Union there is, officially, no unemployment. But there are many people officially considered virtually unemployable.

Most of the workshy take to drink. They leave their families and responsibilities and become drifters. They hang around shops and warehouses and pick up a few roublous, unloading lorries and goods. The money is generally spent on cheap wine.

Such idlers are often picked up for petty crime. Siberian *Literaturnaya Gazeta* revealed recently that such people lost souls from various social backgrounds who are constantly in and out of the police stations.

Often undernourished, they pick up diseases and die young. The problem ought to be studied more thoroughly, the paper said.

In a country theoretically ruled by representatives of workers, idlers carries unhealthy ideological connotations. Lenin had much to say about those not working not deserving to eat.

The younger generation, however, seems more disposed than in the past to live "on the neck" of their parents, as the Russians say. And so the Communist Party, forever glorifying "heroic labour", is now finding itself for a renewed and prolonged struggle with this unwelcome social phenomenon.

## Joy Adamson's income left to husband for life

From Our Correspondent  
Nairobi, Jan 15

Mrs Joy Adamson, the 69-year-old naturalist, author and artist who was murdered near her camp, left a life interest in the income from her books and films to her husband, George, sources close to her said here. The income will then revert to the Elsa Trust she set up to conserve wildlife.

For several years, almost all her income has gone into the trust. Her house on the shores of Lake Naivasha was transferred to the trust.

After the initial term you have the option of taking our money out or leaving it with us, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal at premium rates which will go up year by year until the top rate is reached.

By the fifth year your money will be earning 2% above the Paid-Up Share rate.

And it goes on earning that top premium for



## ENTERTAINMENTS

Usual seats at or prior to  
ridiculous just before performance

## OPERA AND BALLET

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## SPORT

Football

## Hibbitt the one player to be favoured by Cup postponements

By Norman Fox  
Football Correspondent  
Both Football League Cup semi-final round first leg matches, Nottingham Forest v Liverpool and Swindon Town v Wolverhampton Wanderers, will be postponed on Tuesday evening, a situation that will appeal to none of the participants. All four are involved in FA Cup matches the following Saturday.

For Nottingham Forest and Liverpool, the postponement of tonight's League Cup tie means that they will have to wait another week. They play each other in the fourth round of the FA Cup at the City Ground on Saturday week. As will be on Tuesday, Swindon will have had to meet their division opponents twice in five days, because, after playing Wolves on Tuesday, they meet Tottenham Hotspur in the FA Cup. Wolves also have a League FA Cup tie against Swindon City.

The Swindon pitch was inspected yesterday by a referee who considered that there was no chance of a game taking place on this evening when the game could have been rearranged. He was also concerned that the terracing had a cover of snow. Swindon had a League match against Rotherham United next Saturday, and afterwards plan to put down a layer of straw. Should the cup tie have to be put off next Tuesday, it could be held on Wednesday, with the Swindon manager, an injuries that could deprive the teams of players the following Saturday.

The ill wind favoured one player. Eddie Kendell, of the West midlands, would have missed the League Cup tie had it been played yesterday because of a two-match suspension. He did not play last Saturday and will miss next Saturday's match against Crystal Palace. Thus he can return on Tuesday.

Nottingham's pitch was so deeply frozen beneath melted snow that an inspecting referee decided there was no prospect of an agreement before tonight's scheduled kick-off. Peter Taylor, Forest's assistant manager, said that at least the delay should mean that next Tuesday's game is played on a reliable surface.

Failure to appoint a new manager has caused more trouble in the boardroom of Bristol Rovers, the second division side. Alan Seager, a Bristol solicitor, Mr Seager, who replaced Mr Parker, and Graham Holmes, the chairman, wanted the former England full back, Terry Cooper, to take over, but they have been outvoted.

Blackburn Rovers' corner provoked a scuffle in the goal area after Parkes had flicked the ball on to confuse not only Fulham's defence but also, apparently, his teammate Garner, who completely missed his attempted shot.

The ball was designed for him to follow into the net. Eventually it was Crawford who followed up



Peyton, the Fulham goalkeeper, looks in disbelief as Blackburn Rovers take an early lead.

## The touch that ended the confusion

By Nicholas Hartling  
Fullham 0 Blackburn 1

Blackburn Rovers' five times winners of the FA Cup, prolonged the capital's miserable sequence in this year's competition by last night's delayed third round tie at a London tie with Crystal Palace.

It was an unadmitted match, the sort that made it easy to comprehend why Fulham are propelling up the rest of the second division and Blackburn are languishing down the table.

Rovers' winning goal was in keeping with the game, an untidy affair settling the issue in the fifteenth minute.

Brockton's corner provoked a scuffle in the goal area after Parkes had flicked the ball on to confuse not only Fulham's defence but also, apparently, his teammate Garner, who completely missed his attempted shot.

The ball was designed for him to follow into the net. Eventually it was Crawford who followed up

McKenzie's shot to apply the finishing touch and his own remarkable record of scoring in every cup tie in the current competition.

For a reason best known to himself Crawford, a £50,000 signing from the third division, had been unable to score after the restart by kicking the ball away to earn a booking for dissent. What cohesion there was came from the play of the best player manager Kendell, arguably the best player never to have appeared for England.

Despite Kendell's advancing years he was still as nimble as any distributor, finding time as well as shot and making skilful use of space to bring a semblance of order to the otherwise disappointing proceedings.

Kendell's gentle yet so telling touch on the game drew ripples of applause from the sparse crowd of the sparse crowd.

Others gained their satisfaction from shouting half-heartedly for the head of the Fulham manager or deriding the efforts of their club's players

with chants that can have done little to restore the confidence so urgently required.

Up front Fulham were less well served and they rarely looked like penetrating the third division's safest defence or in troubling Arsenal in the first half.

Soon after Blackburn had scored, Davies snatched at a chance to equalise from Gale's low cross but the towering head of Charlton's half keeper, deal capably with the ball and his mate intended for Maynard Beck did bring Arnold to his knees with a free kick in the second half and Peyton was equally alert moments later at the other end to a surprise shot at goal from similar range. But Blackburn, like Fulham, simply did not have the touch that was needed in front of goal.

Stevens' shot was as good as ever, but she no longer has the desire to stay on top. After five years there, she lost the No 1 ranking in 1979 to Miss Navarre.

## Tennis

## Mrs Lloyd to vacate her room at the top

By Chris Lloyd  
Fort Lauderdale, Florida, Jan 15.—Chris Lloyd has said she will leave the top room at the Springbok Hotel in Johannesburg to congratulate the Lions team on their record-breaking tour of the British Isles. Later this year, I will fulfil that obligation, but if I had my choice right now, I would say, "I'm going home," she said.

Mrs Lloyd, aged 25, from the Fort Lauderdale Sun-Sentinel, said she and her husband, John, had no idea at least a year ago to travel with her husband, John Lloyd.

Mrs Lloyd was the top-ranked women's tennis player five years. Martine Navratilova defeated her in 1976 when she married Lloyd. In 1978, when she married Lloyd, in the Sun-Sentinel today, Mrs. Lloyd is quoted as saying, her husband "is a very good tennis player. Sunday's defeat by Tracy Austin in Cincinnati, her third defeat by Miss Austin in as many weeks, was a shock to me. I was obliged to play my matches in Cincinnati, Chicago, Seattle, Detroit, Hiroshima and Boston. She missed an appearance at a press conference in Detroit today, and sent a statement that she was "physically and mentally exhausted" and needed a week's rest.

"I want to travel with John and support him as he may be supported here," she said. "I have not played tennis in my last year. He gave up his tennis last year. I'm not pregnant now, though. That would be the easy answer for a leading tennis player. I don't want the easy way out, though. I'm heading towards it."

"I'm not enjoying playing tennis any more—that's the honest answer. I'm not a good player. I'm burnt out although I only play 25. I've been at it for eight years." She said she did not like the word retire, but could not think of better words.

"I've been disappointed for the last year and a half," she said in a telephone interview from Cincinnati. "I just don't have the same love for the game that I once did."

She said her play was as good as ever, but she no longer has the desire to stay on top. After five years there, she lost the No 1 ranking in 1979 to Miss Navarre.

For Gordon Allan  
Charing Cross 12

Guy's 4

Paul Hurley, who played at stand-off half for Richmond two or three seasons ago, said: "I'm not at all surprised when the Guy's is in the first round of the Hospitals Cup rugby competition at Wimbleton yesterday. Charing Cross now meet the holders, St Mary's at Cobham on January 20."

Hurley kicked a penalty goal in each half and converted his own second-half try: he was conspicuous and defensive work. Guy's did not score a try, but it came as a surprise when at length they committed a try, because until then they had made handling mistakes by the dozen.

Charing Cross was so much of the game that they should have won the result beyond doubt long before they did, but all they had to show for their first-half efforts was Hurley's first penalty. Guy's once forced a five-minute scrum, but Charing Cross scored the damage with significant ease.

Even Scrumfield made a good break for Charing Cross early in

the second half, only for Charing Cross to drop the ball near the second post. Hurley kicked the ball off the crossbar from 50 metres, and his post with two more attempts.

Injury time had just begun when Cullinan's pass from a scrum in the Guy's half was pounced on by Hurley, who nevertheless scooped the ball up, ran flat across the field, sold a dummy and went through for a try, which he converted. McGuchin scored a try for Guy's, but he was beaten to a try by Jennings, but it counted for no more than a gesture.

The other cup match due to be played yesterday was between Cobham and Middlesex, but Cobham was postponed until next week.

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We require at least 8 years' experience. Typing speeds of 65 wpm with 85% accuracy. Shorthand speeds of 60 wpm with 90% accuracy. (We conduct tests to confirm your current speeds so please bring these with you if you wish to use electric or manual typewriter for this test).

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That is an easy and comfortable interpretation of the facts. It is also wrong. Certainly the corporation's 1978-79 profit of £360.7m was large; it gave British Gas a return on assets of 20.7 per cent (6.1 per cent if computed by the more realistic replacement cost method). This is a very high but by no means outrageous return. The results in 1979-80 and 1980-81 are likely to be even higher and the return on assets equal to or better than in the previous year.

But British Gas should not be pilloried for its efficiency, or for its commercial advantages. This country has indulged in muddled thinking about its nationalized industries for too long. The last Labour government, which, along with its predecessors, had been responsible for much of the muddle, appeared to be edging towards a sensible view of state industries in its April 1978 White Paper. It put forward proposals to ensure, among other things, that the nationalized industries employed resources efficiently to the benefit of the whole community. The history of nationalization has not shown any methods other than the disciplines of profit and loss which motivate state industry management and their workforces to perform efficiently.

The truth about gas is that it has been underpriced. The demand for conversion to gas and for gas appliances has been such that the industry can no longer cope with it effectively, a sure sign that we have had it too cheap for too long. If the provision of domestic power is to remain a service to the public then there is no rational reason why one sector of the public (the gas consumers) should pay less for their energy than the other (consumers of electricity). The apparent flaw in this argument is that electricity prices are also about to be raised substantially.

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Whoever the Republican candidate is, he will have to present a clear alternative to Democratic policies, and he will have to do a lot better than the candidates who appeared in the television debate in Iowa and almost all attacked Mr Carter's decision to impose a grain embargo on the Soviet Union. Since most Iowa farmers were upset by the decision, it is easy to see why they did this. But it showed little concern for the national interest, and for the fact that any Republican policy must be based on toughness towards the Soviet Union, as well as more defence spending and an attack on inflation.

## THE OBLIGATION NOT TO TALK

The sensible approach taken by Lord Widgery towards the *New Statesman's* interview of a juror in the Thorpe trial does not resolve all the important issues raised by the case. The court decided that in the particular circumstances the *New Statesman's* action did not constitute a contempt of court, but made it clear that interviewing jurors could, in other situations, be capable of being contemptuous. He did not, however, specify further. It is right that the *New Statesman* did not have to suffer in the interests of clarifying an unsettled law. But Lord Widgery's judgment did not take the issue much further. There is still uncertainty in the law, and it should now be ended.

The confidentiality of what is said in the jury room is an important aspect of trust in the jury system. If a juror thought that everything he said might be

noted for future public consumption, he would not only be inhibited about expressing his views, but might also in certain cases be frightened to do so. Such apprehension would be particularly acute where the juror was adopting a minority opinion or espousing an approach unpopular with his colleagues. This would not only be true of trials given national publicity. As much harm could be caused, within a community, by publication of jury room discussions in cases of only local interest. The damage would not be confined to distorting the free flow of talk between jurors. It would make people more reluctant to serve on juries in the first place, and lead to more attempts to evade service. In the end, the reputation of the jury system as a whole would be damaged.

The law on jury-room disclosures has not been clear up to now. It should be made certain, by statute, that the long-awaited Bill giving effect to some of the more important recommendations of the Phillimore committee on contempt of court is to be presented to Parliament soon. It would be easy to add a clause to that Bill, making it an offence to disclose the content of discussions in the jury room in such a way as to reveal the identity either of the case or of the jurors.

It would, for the most part, place no additional obligations on jurors, since it has been the custom for court officials to solemnly warn them not to reveal what they have said in the jury room, and all but a few have heeded that warning. The fact that the so-called "oath of secrecy" has not in fact had the force of law in the past does not mean that it should not have that force in the future.

Yours faithfully,  
A. EDWIN D. FLEMING,  
55 Kyleneor Avenue,  
Mossley Hill, Liverpool.

Books for children

From Mr Kenneth Pincock

Sir, Because teachers do not show much interest in acquiring "greater critical penetration" in choosing children's books, they should continue to be denied adequate funds for purchasing schoolbooks. That seems to be the conclusion which Bryan Alderson arrives at, somewhat tortuously, as one would expect, in his article today (January 9).

If Mr Alderson really wanted to know why teachers don't buy many books and journals on children's literature, he might have found the answer in the front page article of this week's *Times Educational Supplement* headlined "Library Services". Why should teachers spend time and money learning how to choose books of a kind that is beyond their reach?

School libraries, indeed, seem to be suffering even more than textbooks from the curbs of recent years. It is by no means unknown for a local authority to decide to cut out all school library spending for a year, or to leave library service vacancies unfilled. And, with schools so desperately short of

books that they have to force children to share textbooks and to

forbid them to take them home, there is a natural tendency to spend most or all of the available money on basic texts rather than background reading.

Mr Alderson commends the National Book League's report,

Books for Schools, but fails to mention its main conclusion: that spending on schoolbooks needs to be doubled in order to provide adequately for schools' needs. No one imagines that in the state sector of education at least—this will actually happen, even though the cost would be less than 1 per cent of all educational expenditure. But what is more disturbing is that there seems to be no evidence from local authorities that the £14 million which the Secretary of State is providing specifically to maintain the purchasing power of capital allowances (from which schoolbooks are bought) will actually be used for this purpose. Starved of books for though they now are, schools throughout the country may well find in 1980 that they can buy some 20 per cent fewer books than in 1979.

Yours faithfully,  
KENNETH PINNOCK,  
Chairman, Educational Publishers' Council,  
50 Albemarle Street, W1.

Reflections

From Lord Kingsdale and Ringrose

Sir, I note, with mild surprise, that you have today (January 10) published above my name a letter

which I did not write, although I am chairman of the National Association for Service to the Realm. In the circumstances, perhaps you will allow me space to reply to myself.

While I feel that the introduction of some form of National Service might well benefit this country,

I fear that its effect on the current situation in Afghanistan would prove negligible. One hundred and forty years ago General Elphinstone's immediate reaction to the

Afghan crisis was to drop his revolver, thus wounding himself in the buttocks; today's letter maintains that fine old tradition of clear thinking.

I hope that you will in future exercise your editorial prerogative on any other Lord Kingsdale who may write to you, and will ruthlessly correct their style and syntax, we have, after all, our living

to earn as a writer, and we don't want people thinking that we write many sentences like those appearing today.

I remain, Sir, yours faithfully,  
KINGDALE

Orchard Villa,  
Upton Noble,  
Somerset.

January 10.

Setting a modest example

From Mr Richard Joyce

Sir, It does not seem very realistic of the Government to expect steelmen, or any other industry for that matter, to settle for a wage increase of 5 per cent, 10 per cent or even 20 per cent when they themselves

set the example by encouraging an increase in the cost of domestic gas supplies of 29 per cent in less than

one year.

Yours faithfully,  
RICHARD JOYCE,  
91 Sheerstock,  
Haddenham,  
Buckinghamshire.

Whim-wham

From Mrs Patrick Young

Sir, Whim whams for goose's bridles

were invariably on the menu when, as children in Australia, we asked our family cook, "Doris, what's for

pudding?". I always understood that Doris's family and the expression came from Cheshire.

Yours faithfully,  
JENNY YOUNG,  
8 Lansdowne Walk, W1.

THE TIMES  
New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

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At the same time, the authorities must surely also have regard to the scandal and confusion which is caused, at least in the Church of Rome, if heretical doctrines are propagated with what seems to be official approval.

In the future too, it will probably often be hard to balance ecumenical aims against the need to defend what seem essential doctrines. The existence of this dilemma cannot be ignored, and indeed if we all recognize it, we are less likely to be disappointed in our hopes and work for Christian Unity.

But before we discuss the particular cases cited, we must surely examine the general rules. It seems to me impossible to argue that there is no point beyond which the intellectual adventures of theologians turn into heresies. So far as I am aware, the Church of England and the Church of Rome fully agree on this, even though they do not always see eye to eye on the tolerable limits of speculation and interpretation.

There is also an admitted difference between the practices of the two Churches regarding the freedom of ministers of religion to continue to publicize heretical views from within the Church.

So far as the current controversial cases are concerned, I am far from competent to judge the theological point. It is certainly unfortunate if the two theologians are condemned or holding doctrines fully accepted in other Christian churches.

Nevertheless, I doubt if many avengers would feel it right to prefer their own personal judgment in such a matter to that of the ecclesiastical authorities. Nor would I

suppose that decisions in these cases are taken lightly or without regard to the ecumenical repercussions.

Thus a long half-life is not necessarily a disadvantage as far as nuclear waste is concerned.

The high level waste which we plan to convert into a durable glass and bury 1,000 feet below ground is stable rock will be very weakly radioactive after a few hundred years. The radioactivity of the waste from our Magnox stations will by that time have fallen to the same level as in the original uranium ore dug out of the ground, a hazard which is of no great concern. Our current drilling programme is part of a complex research effort to demonstrate quantitatively that the hazard to man from such buried waste is quite negligible.

Meeting the electricity needs of a typical English county causes about two deaths each year if the generating plant is coal-fired. If nuclear electricity is substituted, the number of deaths is reduced by about a factor of ten, including not only the hazard from the buried nuclear waste but from all other stages of the fuel cycle as well.

That would indicate the opposite conclusion to that suggested by Mrs Carden: it seems far wiser and less risky to use nuclear power wherever we can.

Yours faithfully,  
DR BRIAN WADE,  
Nuclear Environment Branch,  
Environmental and Medical  
Sciences Division,  
Atomic Energy Research Establishment,  
Cranfield Institute of Technology,  
Cranfield, Bedford,  
Oxfordshire.

Risks from nuclear waste

From Dr Brian Wade

Sir, May I reassure Mrs Shione

Carden (Letters, December 28)

concerning the risks from nuclear

radiation. Radioisotopes with longer

half-lives emit radiation with less

intensity, until in the limit the half-life

is infinite for the stable isotopes

life is infinite for the stable isotopes



# THE TIMES

## BUSINESS NEWS

■ Stock markets
FT Ind 441.7, down 4.1
FT Gile 68.05, up 0.22
■ Sterling
\$2.2775, up 15 points.
Index 72.0, up 0.6.
■ Dollar
Index 84.9, up 0.5.
■ Gold
\$687.5 an ounce, up \$31.
■ 3-month money
Inter-bank 16.14 to 16.18.
Euro-\$ 14.1 to 14.1.

## IN BRIEF

### Inflation in Israel at record 111 per cent

Israel's inflation in 1979 reached a record 111 per cent, more than double the previous year's, it was revealed yesterday by the Central Bureau of Statistics in Jerusalem.

But economic planners were heartened somewhat by the fact that the consumer price index for December rose by only 8.1 per cent compared with 9.5 per cent in November.

## Director resigns

Mr Graham Palmer, divisional chairman and main board director of the international commodity brokers Galt & Dorfus resigned from the group after 25 years yesterday after what Mr Thomas Aitken, the American chairman, described as "a difference of personalities". Mr Palmer did not have a contract, but Mr Aitken said severance pay was being discussed.

## \$420m loan signed

Despite recent uncertainty about Comecon debt a \$420m loan to Yugoslavia was signed in London yesterday. It will be used to refinance an improved terms, existing Yugoslav credits, and was signed by a consortium of Yugoslav banks with a syndicate of 38 international banks. The loan carries a margin of 4 per cent over the London Interbank offered rate with a final repayment after approximately 10 years.

## BP Shetland plan

BP Petroleum Development has launched a multi-million pound scheme to back industry in the Shetland Islands—site of the Sullom Voe North Sea oil terminal operated by the company. The plan could involve purchasing equity in either new or existing industrial projects, with investments up to £3m for each project.

## Iran warns Japan

Mr Ali Akbar Moinfar, Iran's oil minister, has told Mr Tatsuo Wada, the Japanese ambassador in Iran that Iran would be forced to suspend oil shipments to Japan if it joined in the United States' proposed sanctions against Iran, according to the Japanese news agency Kyodo.

## JCB's India deal

JCB Excavator Company of Rochester, Staffs, is to start production outside Britain for the first time. A deal has been signed with an Indian company to produce JCB earth movers at a factory near Delhi. A spokesman for JCB said the plan would help overcome import difficulties with India.

## Big Mexico oil strike

Mexico's state oil company, Pemex announced discovery of a new field in the south-east of the country with a calculated 1,500 million barrels of reserves.

## Wall Street higher

Wall Street stocks closed higher in heavy trading. The Dow Jones industrial average rose 5.03 to 868.60. Turnover fell slightly to \$2.32 million shares. Against the SDR the dollar was 1.32269 and the pound 0.573043.

## Gold price breaks \$700 barrier in New York as buying surge continues

By Caroline Atkinson in London and Frank Vogl in Washington

The price of gold soared above \$700 per ounce for the first time yesterday, rising more than \$45 to close at \$712.50 in New York.

In London the price leapt by \$31 an ounce to close at \$687.50 and all over the world bullion dealers reported a return to recent hectic scenes as investors scrambled to buy.

It was the announcement that the United States government does not plan any official gold sales that took the New York price well above the \$700 level. Mr William Miller, secretary to the Treasury, said official sales "do not seem appropriate" at the moment.

Mr Miller attributed the high gold price to unsettled international conditions and the desire by some people to place their money in a "more transportable" asset.

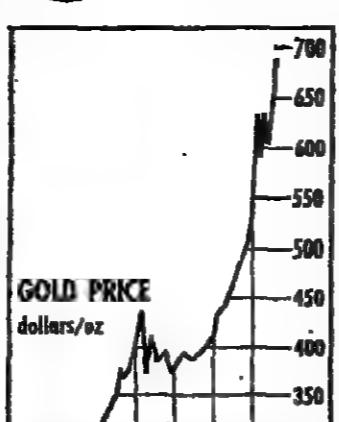
Some experts believed the Secretary was pointing to the evident desire of some investors to realize cash as quickly as possible from oil assets and shift it, in the form of gold, to safe havens outside the politically unsettled Middle East.

There was clear evidence of an increase in Middle East demand and there has been virtually no profit taking by Middle East gold holders, just continual buying.

In London, the latest surge in price was also caused by the mounting international tension over Iran and Afghanistan. It is going on almost independently of movements in the world's currency markets, which have been relatively quiet over the past week.

Indeed the dollar yesterday strengthened markedly against other major currencies, except the pound, despite the enormous demand for gold. In the past the gold price has tended to rise as the dollar's value.

The difference this time is that investors are frightened of political instability rather than primarily financial instability. No currency is a good hedge



How the London gold price has risen

against political tension in the way that gold is.

Ironically, some of yesterday's demand for dollars was thought to result from the leap in the gold price. Dealers were buying up dollars to finance their purchases of gold.

The late surge in demand for the dollar yesterday could also have been due to some short covering by market men who had sold dollars earlier. The American currency rose to DM1.7280 and to Swiss francs 1.593 at the close in London.

Sterling was strong yesterday morning, continuing Monday's upward trend. Overseas buyers of gifts are thought to have made substantial purchases.

At one point the pound topped \$2.29 and there were market rumours that if it went above \$2.30 it could rise rapidly higher. But the dollar's late revival meant that sterling dropped by the close to \$2.2775, which was 15 points above Monday's close.

However, the pound held on to its gains against European currencies. Its trade weighted index rose by 0.6 yesterday to 72 per cent of its end-1971 value.

High interest rates in London and the influence of North Sea

oil seem to be behind the pound's recent strength. In average terms it is now back to its value of late August, before the abolition of exchange controls.

The Bank of England was thought to have been in the market yesterday to hold down the pound but the Government is opposed to intervention on any large scale.

This may be one reason why the pound has tended to rise more against the dollar than other major currencies whose governments are intervening in the foreign exchange markets.

Sterling's strength reflects recent rumours of large switching of Middle East funds out of London. The Iranian government has said that it wants to take its money out of Britain but there have been conflicting market reports about whether this is actually happening. It certainly seems that other Opec countries have not been frightened away from the City because of the Iranian crisis.

The British Government has, along with those of other major western countries, steadfastly refused to participate in the American freeze of Iranian assets because of the damage this would do to banking business. Western governments are now considering whether to impose any financial sanctions on Iran in the absence of United Nations backing. There seems to be growing doubt about the wisdom of such action.

The world's financial markets are now dominated by international political developments and the gold price seems set to stay high for as long as the Iranian and Afghan crisis remains unresolved.

It is now \$1.61 an ounce higher than at the end of 1979 and \$64 higher than before the weekend. The price rose by \$300 an ounce during the white of last year.

Sterling reached record levels at the morning bullion fixing yesterday. "Spot" gained 163.50p per troy ounce to 1919.70p and three months went 172.50p ahead to 1954.70p.

The difference this time is that investors are frightened of political instability rather than primarily financial instability.

No currency is a good hedge

### UK trade deficit has doubled

Continued from page 1

### US undecided on how to impose sanctions

From Frank Vogl Washington, Jan 15

The Carter Administration has not yet decided how to implement its declared plan to impose economic sanctions on Iran.

No regulations have been approved to prevent exporters concluding deals with private Iranians and no rulings have been made to ban private Iranian transactions with American banks.

A Treasury official suggested that detailed decisions on when to implement sanctions in the private commercial field on Iran may not be taken until top State Department officials return here from consultations in Europe. "The fact is that the effect of unilateral sanctions by us is not going to be very big, and there is no doubt about it that we need the cooperation of the allies", the official added.

The mounting use by President Carter of economic weapons in his diplomatic strategies is increasing business uncertainties. Often it appears the White House has not fully considered all the technical ramifications of its economic policy announcements on the Iranian and Soviet fronts.

There are some indications by officials here that foreign governments are being more cautious for these reasons about rushing to announce actions of their own to support the United States' economic offensive.

Officials even admitted that they have no idea of the sort of volume of American trade and financial transactions that could be involved should the Administration decide to force a halt in all business dealings with Iran. "The figure is bound to be well below a

\$1,000m", a Treasury official said.

Another official said contingency plans existed but it was a sensitive area and decisions were being considered at the senior level of the Administration.

It is all too easy here to gain an impression of confusion. Businesses with contracts and deals with Iran are unable to obtain any clarification from the government on how the White House announcement of sanctions will affect them.

"There will have to be some grace period to permit completion of some deals in the pipeline, and to allow for the unwinding of some transactions before sanction regulations are imposed", an official added.

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The White House has given little indication that it has considered the domestic costs and problems for business, as well as the considerable bureaucratic difficulties.

But the underlying figures show that trade in the final quarter was substantially worse than between July and September. Once armaments such as ships and diamonds are excluded there was a £276m deterioration in the trade balance between the third and fourth quarters of 1979. Export volumes on this basis were 11 per cent down while imports were unchanged overall. Manufactured imports rose by 6 per cent between the two quarters.

Tables, page 18

## Reorganization means loss of 900 jobs in attempt to streamline production and improve quality control

### Mullard tunes in to the realities of colour television tube market



A section of the Mullard factory at Durham where phosphor dots are applied to colour tubes.

and highly automated production technology, superior set designs in terms of manufacturing efficiency, and insistence on high levels of quality in the components used.

This leads to greater reliability of finished products, but also to cost savings at plants because of fewer rejects and less need for fault-finding and correction. These benefits

have been made possible by the high throughput of sets which is typical of Japanese factories. Hence the strategy for the industry drawn up by the NEDO group:

(a) to rationalize United Kingdom television production into larger-scale plants (perhaps producing about 500,000 units a year instead of the present average of about 100,000);

(b) increasingly to involve existing Japanese technology; (c) to introduce more advanced production and quality control procedures;

(d) to redesign existing products and introduce a new range of products; (e) to do more research and development.

Against this background, Mullard has decided first of all

that it intends to stay in the tube business, despite large losses in recent years, caused mainly by intense and increasing price competition and aggravated by the recent fall in the value of the yen and the dollar against the pound.

To make the business profitable, Mullard will have to make the best use of the production capacity at its plants and im-

prove the utilization of all its resources.

Hence the decision to concentrate tube component manufacture at Simonstone, together with the glass activities; and tube processing and finishing at Durham. Simonstone will continue to produce the company's Colourux reprocessed tubes for replacement purposes.

Over a two-year period, the number of jobs at the two factories will fall from 2,100 to 1,400 at Simonstone and from 1,350 to 1,150 at Durham. Only about 100 of these jobs are expected to go during 1980.

Mullard says it intends to continue to invest "substantially" in the picture tube business. Production will be increased to 1,500,000 tubes a year, divided between 28-inch and 22-inch sizes. Between them, these two sizes represent more than 75 per cent of the United Kingdom market, and both are exported by Mullard in high volumes to Europe.

The increased productivity at the two plants will be achieved essentially by the continued introduction of automated methods of production—but not robots, according to a company spokesman.

Kenneth Owen

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Mr. Paul Tapscott: "We are all feeling very sick."

losses in its "Videomaster" electronic games subsidiary. Sit-in to continue: The Meccano workers have voted to continue their occupation at least until the end of February, when the statutory 90 days closure notice runs out.

### Hill Samuel sells stake in German subsidiary

By Ronald Pullin  
Banking Correspondent

Hill Samuel, the merchant banking group with important insurance and ship broking interests, is selling a majority stake in its Frankfurt banking subsidiary to Credit Commercial de France (CCF) for an estimated £4m.

CCF, a French private sector deposit bank with an extensive European network, is to acquire an 80 per cent holding in Hill Samuel & Co OHG, Frankfurt, a partnership bank with capital and reserves of DM 20.2m (£5.2m). The price has been fixed at 80 per cent of the net asset value which is expected to raise at least £4m.

Originally set up as a commercial bank in 1958, it expanded into trade finance with the opening of a Hamburg branch in 1973. The West German operation is a small component with the rest of the Hill Samuel group.

Total deposits at the end of March were only £63.4m, and balance sheet footings of £83m compare with the Hill Samuel group's total of £1,400m. The loss of earnings is also not expected to be "material".

Explaining the withdrawal, Hill Samuel said it would have had to inject too much capital to support its planned expansion. Mr Richard Lloyd, a deputy chairman of the merchant bank, added last night that the funds could be better used elsewhere in the group's overseas operations.

Hill Samuel's move comes only a few weeks after another merchant bank, Kleinwort Benson, decided on a major expansion of the West German authorities because of the need to serve the interests of its corporate customers better and the growing importance of the Deutsche mark as a reserve currency.

The Frankfurt subsidiary figured heavily in Hill Samuel's lengthy dispute with the West German authorities over the Herstatt collapse. Hill Samuel sued the federal authorities through its Frankfurt operation, but subsequent court rulings overturned previous decisions that Hill Samuel should receive some £2.5m damages because of the central bank's failure to halt foreign exchange transaction even though it knew the Herstatt bank had collapsed.

Financial Editor, page 19



## China joins international fund to aid agriculture

China has joined the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the two-year-old United Nations agency which channels funds mainly from the OECD and Opec countries to poorer nations of the Third World. The Soviet Union is not a member.

The fund faces the problem of replenishing its resources, as at the present rate of lending most of the \$1.059m with which it started will be exhausted by the end of this year. Mr Leopold Senghor, President of Senegal, addressing a summit meeting in Rome of its governing council, which lasts till Friday, called for a substantial replenishment of its resources.

For the fund to be effective, lending should increase at a rate above that of world inflation. He denounced "the immense waste involved in the huge and unreasonable expenditure on armaments" now under way.

During the last two years IFAD has lent about \$500m for 33 projects to benefit the rural poor in Asia, Africa and Latin America, and plans to provide another \$400m for 30 new projects this year.

### Working hours cut

Talbot has announced cuts in working hours in France between January 21 and April 30, in the light of a probable sales drop in Western Europe. The working day will be reduced by 90 minutes from Monday to Thursday. Production will cease completely on six days during the period. The reduction affects all French factories excluding foundries and will concern 22,000 workers.

### Citroën orders study

Automobiles Citroën, one of the car manufacturing arms of the PSA Peugeot-Citroën Group, says in Paris it has asked Nissan Motor Company of Japan to carry out a study on the adaptation of car engines made in France to comply with Japanese norms.

### Price growth slowed

Consumer prices in the 24 member countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development rose by 0.7 per cent on average in November, down from a growth of 1 per cent in October.

### Fewer Danes jobless

Denmark's seasonally adjusted unemployment declined slightly in November to 140,200 or 5.3 per cent of the labour force from 5.4 per cent in October and 7.1 per cent in November 1978.

### \$2,300m coffee exports

Brazil exported 12 million bags of coffee in 1979 for earnings of \$2,300m (about £1.02m), the government coffee agency, IBC, said in Rio de Janeiro. The figures confirmed readjusted IBC forecasts made after a June frost that reduced this year's coffee harvest by 7 per cent.

### US bank clearances

In an effort to reduce "float" in its cheque clearing system, the United States Federal Reserve Board has announced that it is instructing Federal Reserve Banks to develop procedures to sort out cheques of \$250,000 or more for special handling to speed up collections.

### Gold output down

South Africa's gold output during 1979 totalled 22,613,066 ounces, down slightly from 22,649,496 ounces in 1978, according to figures released by the Chamber of Mines in Johannesburg.

### Canada unemployment

Canadian seasonally adjusted unemployment fell to 7.1 per cent in December from 7.3 per cent in November, compared with 8.1 per cent in December 1978.

### Cement joint venture

RPC Technical Services, a subsidiary of Rugby Portland Cement, and Selcstrut Engineering, have formed an Anglo-French joint venture to act as consultant to the Philippines cement industry until 1987. The third member of the group is Société des Ciments Français. Offices have been established in Manila.

### Import prices rise

The West German import price index rose 1.3 per cent in November, and 1.4 per cent in December, a 20.3 per cent year-on-year rise, the Federal Statistics Office said.

### Oil sales to Italy

Saudi Arabia may reconsider oil sales to Italy's state oil company, ENI, suspended last December, once investigations into commission payments by ENI are concluded, Signor Francesco Cossiga, the Italian Prime Minister, said in Rome.

### Strong capital outflow

A strong outflow on private capital account put Australia's balance of payments in deficit in December, according to preliminary estimates by the Statistics Bureau in Canberra.

Car makers pay less as speculators fight it out for precious metals

## The two tiers of platinum pricing

New York, Jan 15.—Platinum, a key part of car pollution-control devices, currently sells in the free market for more than twice what it cost a year ago. Yet carmakers have watched its price soar to \$812.40 an ounce without blinking an eye. "We feel insulated from wild price fluctuations," explained Mr Jack Dinan, a spokesman for General Motors. There is a reason for such imperturbability. Platinum has two prices and the rise and fall in speculative prices has no effect on the platinum used in pollution-reducing catalytic converters,

according to a spokesman for Engelhard Minerals and Chemicals, which makes converters for General Motors, Ford, Volvo of Sweden and other car makers.

Most industrial users of platinum, including the car companies, buy their metal directly from producers at prices far below the free market price. The world's two largest platinum producers, South Africa's Rustenburg Platinum Mines and Impala Platinum Mines, currently sell the metal for \$420 an ounce, barely half the free market price and only 12 per cent higher than a year ago.

Despite the big difference

between the two prices, the speculators believe they have good reason for seemingly leaving the stuff away. They fear that massive hoards would cause industries to quicken their search for substitutes, something producers worry about "all the time", says Mr Derek Dumenil, director of Johnson Matthey, the London-based marketing agent for Rustenburg.

So far, no effective substitutes have been found for a metal, which is also used as a catalyst in chemical industries as well as in electronics and pollution control.

Normally, platinum's two

prices stand fairly close. But since 1978 the fever that propelled gold and silver prices to unprecedented heights has swept platinum sharply higher. At the beginning of this week, soaring gold and silver prices helped to drive platinum \$65.90 higher to \$812.40 an ounce for delivery this month on the New York mercantile exchange.

Of course, producers have gradually increased their price in the past year. But Mr Dumenil says that only a "steady and sustainable" free market price increase would induce the South Africans to raise their prices substantially. —AP-Dow Jones.

## Car anti-pollution controls could 'send petrol consumption soaring'

By Peter Waymark

A warning to the governments of Western Europe that rougher anti-pollution laws could send the petrol consumption of cars "soaring" was given last night by Sir Barrie Heath, president of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders (SMMT).

National schemes to reduce consumption could be endangered by the introduction of more severe regulations or further reductions of the level of lead in petrol, Sir Barrie said.

Speaking on the eve of the Brussels Motor Show, Sir Barrie said it was up to Europe's motor industries to persuade governments and EEC politicians to reconsider their pollution control plans.

"There are nations which are already burning up to 15 or 20 per cent more fuel in their cars than is necessary due to excessively severe and environmentally unjustifiable exhaust emission legislation", he said.

Investment in the engineering manpower and cash resources needed to meet such legislation could be better used in designing more economical, safer, longer-lasting and more reliable vehicles. Fuel costs alone would make motoring or leisure use. Today such alternatives were even more relevant.

Sir Barrie said it was essential to reassess priorities for the 1980s if people everywhere were to continue benefiting from the freedom of movement offered by the car and lorry.

The 1973 oil crisis had been followed by rash forecasts that the industry was doomed but within three to four years car sales were back to record levels simply because there was no suitable alternative for business or leisure use. Today such alternatives were even more relevant.

The SMMT expected world car demand in the next 10 years to rise by nine million units to more than 40 million a year. Annual truck output would rise about 10 per cent to some 12 million.

Sir Barrie predicted that the west European car market alone would rise from about nine million in 1980 to 12 million in 1990 and the west European vehicle population was expected to grow from 100 million now to about 135 million by 1990.

He said that in Britain, as in most European countries, a fall in car sales was likely this year, partly as a result of energy price rises and partly because of the wider economic recession.

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## Industry criticizes £1.5m direct labour contract

By John Huxley

Civil engineering leaders have made a strong protest to the Government, deplored the division of South Yorkshire County Council to award a £1.5m road contract to its own direct labour department.

The decision showed "flagrant disregard on the part of the council for the need to secure good value for ratepayers' and taxpayers' money", Mr Michael Noar, external affairs director of the Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors, said.

His criticism comes at a time when the Government is seeking to introduce legislation curbing the activities of direct labour organizations.

In a letter to Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, Mr Noar says that the Labour-dominated council advertised the contract for part of the Sheffield outer ring road, Jordancroft to Holme End Road, in the official journal of the European Community.

Contractors who responded to an invitation to submit tenders were told that the original intention to seek competitive bids had been abandoned and

the contract was awarded to the council's direct labour department, the letter said.

Mr Noar complains that the council's action makes nonsense of EEC directives that public works contracts be put out to tender.

The federation believes the case has serious implications for proposed legislation on direct labour organizations.

Councillor Norman West, chairman of the council's highways committee, said that the decision had not been taken lightly and could not be separated from the more general question of the future role of the direct labour department, with 1,100 employees.

He said the council had advertised according to European Community regulations, although at the time it had not decided whether to put the contract out to competitive tender. Councillor West believed there had been no replies.

The role of direct labour has always been a source of bitter dispute between unions and private sector contractors. Both sides would in theory accept free competition between the private and public sectors. The difficulty has been in ensuring that conditions are right.

## Incentives plea for shipping

By Michael Bally

Shipping Correspondent

Britain's shipping industry has made a renewed appeal to the Government for a return of investment allowances in the forthcoming Budget in an effort to stem the big outflow of tonnage from the United Kingdom.

The decision showed "flagrant disregard on the part of the council for the need to secure good value for ratepayers' and taxpayers' money", Mr Michael Noar, external affairs director of the Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors, said.

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

## Decca on the rack

Decca's shares remained in the cauldron yesterday, fluctuating wildly as the stock market convinced itself that a takeover bid for the company is imminent. The market is probably right. An offer, possibly from Racal, an ambitious and successful land-based communication group which covers Decca's expertise in marine electronics, seems likely.

Decca of course is a sitting duck. One of the great names in British electronics and with a world wide reputation for innovation in radar and navigational aids, it was created by a business genius, Sir Edward Lewis. Sir Edward is still chairman but he is now in his seventies and Decca seems to have lost its dynamism—and, for the moment, its profits. Last year there was a loss of nearly £400,000, and half year figures due later this month will show that the situation has deteriorated. Decca may have lost as much as £7m so far this year.

So the timing for a bid would appear perfect, particularly as Decca is about to clinch the sale of its music business (which Racal would not want anyway) to PolyGram at a price of around £10m and by all accounts a great number of redundancies.

Racal has been looking at Decca (and indeed Plessey) for several years. It has not been alone. EMI, when it was independent and prospering, talked to Sir Edward and so one suspect did GEC.

Sir Edward and various Swiss-based trusts control around 18 per cent of Decca's ordinary capital (the company still maintains a large non-voting capital) so his agreement to a bid is a key factor.

Racal may have secured its agreement to open the bidding, but the price—or at least the opening offer—may disappoint speculative holders of Decca. Racal, if it is to make a bid, would certainly pitch it at a level which reflects Decca's present problems rather than the speculative prices which rule in the market.

Thus, Decca's shares fell yesterday leaving the ordinary at 340p and the "A" at 304p. But so did Racal's—(down 9p at 197p). With Decca worth around £70m for bidders coming forward, the market is already recognizing that a lot of Racal paper would be around.

### Hill Samuel Withdrawing from Germany

Is Hill Samuel making a virtue of necessity? Its explanation yesterday for the sale of an 80 per cent interest in its Frankfurt banking subsidiary to Credit Commercial de France was that the German banking market had become too competitive to justify the amount of capital it would have needed over the next few years and that the funds released—estimated to be around £4m—could be put to better use in faster growing foreign subsidiaries like Australia and Ireland.

But after years of trying to expand to get the sort of financial muscle enjoyed by the big banking groups, and in the process having to run a more ambitious operation on the back of a merchant bank's limited resources and restricted access to fresh capital, it seems just as clear that the



Sir Robert Clark, chairman of Hill Samuel's merchant bank.

retrenchment in Germany is part of an underlying change of philosophy that has been going on inside the bank for the past couple of years.

Hill Samuel has already spelt out how the general balance sheet pressures on financial companies in times of rising inflation (and weakening sterling when that was relevant) have already forced it to turn increasingly to fee earning activities that are less capital hungry than commercial banking.

Its problems have been exacerbated by one of the worst earnings records of all the merchant banks with profits after extra-

ordinary items virtually stagnating at around £7m over the past five years, not helped by the dismal showing of the insurance broking side which also makes heavy demands on capital.

This lack of profitability now seems to be working through to a more radical assessment of what business Hill Samuel can afford to be in over the next few years. The group is also widely thought to have one of the lowest levels of inner reserves of the merchants while two years ago there was a disguised rights issue when it brought in two shareholders (First City Bancorporation and BAI) in return for £9.2m of new capital.

Meanwhile, Hill Samuel does not appear to be getting an especially good price. European banks of any sort do not often come on the market and the price is based on 80 per cent of net asset value with none of the goodwill element usually associated with bank purchases.

As it is the move comes only a few weeks after Kleinwort Benson decided that a D-mark base was crucial to the development of its international business, although commercial banking in Frankfurt is not quite the same as the trade-related finance Kleinwort has moved into.

### Gough Cooper

#### Natural caution

After a year in which builders' profits have burgeoned on the back of soaring house prices, the market is now understandably taking a dim view of the sector.

The general picture does indeed look bleak with high interest rates, a mortgage famine, price flattening and the NEDO forecasting the poorest level of house starts since the war.

But within the industry there is still some optimism around particularly among the urban "in-filling" development specialists like Gough Cooper, which yesterday reported a profit recovery to £1.6m last year from the previous £504,000. Pulling away from the intensely competitive contract building field, which lost the group £750,000 in 1977, provided the main impetus, while a 15 per cent increase in private completions and soaring house prices washed through into profits, although netting charges more than trebled to £975,000.

The point is that Gough at the higher end of the market and in the best geographical location—the south-east—can at least hope to maintain the level of activity while awaiting eventual relief in the form of lower interest rates and improving building society liquidity.

Given that profits could hold up fairly well this year Gough Cooper which advanced 2p to 78p could offer some attractions in a p/e ratio of under 8 and yield of just over 10 per cent. However the fact that the dividend has not been increased now that cover has reached an acceptable level for the first time in four years is an adequate enough pointer to the group's current caution.

Market views on the December trade figures were rather mixed yesterday. The December figures in themselves are, however, relatively unimportant compared with the overall figures for the final quarter of the year. Whatever allowances one tries to make, the situation is far from encouraging. Export volume (excluding more erratic items) was down by 11 per cent over the period, while the volume of finished manufacturers rose by a full 6 per cent over the previous quarter.

In short, 1979 has been a year that has added substantially to the firepower of those who want alternative policies to hold back the tide of de-industrialisation, albeit that they are unlikely to make much progress against a government committed to arresting the trend through a policy of sound money and improving the supply side of the economy.

For the present year the Government has forecast only a marginal improvement over the estimated 1979 current account deficit of £2,400m, though most outside forecasters have forecast something rather better than this on the grounds that recession should start to hold back imports.

The interesting question, however, after another year in which capital inflows have more than outweighed trade outflows how much longer overseas investors will continue to buy up the exchange rate. They are certainly doing so in considerable strength at the moment, but the danger is that when the tide turns is that resident capital temporarily kept here in the hope of a gilt edged boom may make for the exit as well.

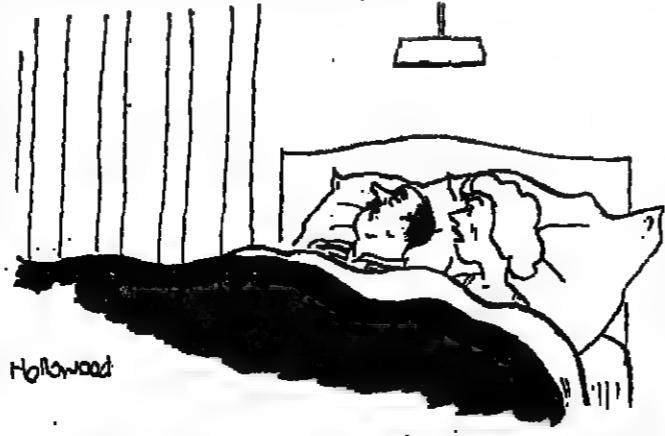
## Business Diary: Smoke with fire • Aston's deadline

Have Britain's two largest tobacco firms, Imperial and Gallaher, pushed the usually temperate and even-handed Patrick Jenkins beyond endurance over the question of cigarette advertising controls?

We shall see. But there was no mistaking the air of seething within Secretary of State Jenkins' Department of Health and Social Security yesterday over what they see as another play aimed at spilling the anti-smoking lobby's guts.

The latest gaffe came with the publication of a report sponsored by Imps and Gallaher which seemed to back up the manufacturers' case that advertising did not increase overall tobacco consumption in the country.

What galled the DHSS is that



"Remember when you gave Beth a necklace made of a hundred golden sovereigns and she was furious because she wanted a crystal wireless set?"

on packets, and changing social attitudes to smoking.

"Brilliant, it may be as a report," said ASH director David Simpson, "but it means very little practically".

Metra also gave Jenkins some powerful ammunition for his talks with the tobacco firms over the voluntary advertising code which is due to run out at the end of March.

He failed singularly, however, to explain to a group of uninterested journalists how the conclusion that advertising volume over the past 20 years has failed to affect consumption could then be extended to include the notion that a total ban would have similar effects.

Seeking consolation for the inability to make this quantum jump myself, I rang the DHSS and Action on Smoking and Health.

Yes, they told me, they both

had the same objection. And then they went on to list others, such as that the report failed to take into account sponsorship, health warnings

Ross Davies, recently in Southern Rhodesia, on a new breed of entrepreneur

## Blacks mean business in the new Zimbabwe



Mr Philip Chipudhla: blacks' participating in the development of their country. Mr Reuben Gondo: we have been spectators for a long time.

As black people we have not had access to finance... We hope the new government is going to make the availability of finance possible

to feel less welcome in the capital's "white" hotels.

At the start of the 1970s a strange event occurred. A piece of land in the Kambuzima black township south-west of Salisbury was offered by the government to black bidders only for development as a black hotel.

"We can only assume", Mr Chipudhla said, "that the government here wanted to strengthen the LTA and the best way to do it was to allow at least a few (black) hotels in Salisbury so that, you know, blacks could then have no complaint. They could say, 'Right, at least we've got a place to go!'"

The trouble is now that, since 1974 and the intensification of the war within two years of the hotel's opening, blacks no less than whites find it dangerous to move around.

Mr Chipudhla was able to buy the land and build the first stage of his hotel—28 bedrooms, two bars and a restaurant—with a government loan. But so few black tourists now come to Salisbury from South Africa, Malawi or even other parts of Rhodesia that Mr Chipudhla cannot finance expansion to his second stage, function rooms that would enable him to tap the local residential market.

"We are managing, that is all I can say", he told me.

Mr Gondo, whose business is doing better because its bed-rock customers are in Salisbury, says: "It's been an uphill battle all the time. It's only now today that I know I'm going to be in business for the next 20, 30 years."

Peace would allow Mr Chipudhla to expand into what he calls the hotel business, neither blackhotels nor white hotels. For Mr Gondo it means diversification "on the same lines as the whites".

Mr Gondo said: "It's not as if we have anybody. It's that as black people we have not had access to finance and we are hoping that the new government, which must be black, is going to work on this and make the availability of finance possible."

Mr Chipudhla added: "We as blacks in the private sector would like to participate in the development of the country."

As I was leaving, Mr Gondo added: "I like the point you made, Philip. Participation as for a long time."

black community by selling to them at competitive prices to those who are the branch managers of a certain shop.

But they did not have capital. "I can assure you," Mr Gondo said, "that raising capital has been one of the biggest problems for African businessmen. In fact, I think bankers have always been very unsympathetic towards the aspirations of black businessmen."

The banks were, however, always been and still are really exclusively white-controlled.

"You go to the banker, he'll speak to you, fine. He listens to you and he asks you to provide balance sheets, final accounts—and in the end after going through all that he tells you, 'Look, I'm sorry, I can't give you any money' because somehow the thing is not successful."

How, then, did he do it? With a "white passport" Mr Gondo laughed. "All they did were these white guys (his original partners) who have failed, but what we did was to put up this white front and it succeeded."

That certain bank granting the overdraft was Standard Bank, on whose board Mr Gondo now sits. It is part of the United Kingdom Standard Chartered Bank, which like the rest of the Rhodesian banks was caught in a wave of tokenism as the Lancaster House talks, and therefore a black government, drew near.

For Mr Chipudhla, paradoxically, it was UDI and the tightening of discrimination against blacks that gave him his chance.

The declaration of UDI in 1961 and the imposition of sanctions the following year meant that his employer, Imperial Tobacco, no longer bought tobacco in Rhodesia for processing in the United Kingdom.

It was for the welfare officer, Mr Chipudhla, to see that his own future did not go up in smoke—but how?

While Southern Rhodesia was British colony and until it federated with what is now Zambia and Malawi in 1953, Rhodesian blacks could not walk into a Salisbury hotel, he said.

That eased somewhat during the federation with the two "blacker" states but after the break-up of the federation and the declaration of UDI the old screws were tightened.

Under the Land Tenure Act blacks were forbidden to operate hotels in Salisbury. Mr Gondo added: "We as blacks in the private sector would like to participate in the development of the country."

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## Disclosure of jury-room secrets not contempt of court

Attorney General v Statesman and Nation Publishing Co Ltd Before Lord Widgery, Lord Chief Justice, and Mr Justice Park

In order to establish that publication of a secret of the jury's disclosure of jury room secrets was a contempt of court, it was necessary to show, in the light of the circumstances of the case, that such disclosure tended or would tend to impair the finality of jury verdicts or to affect adversely the attitude of future jurors and the quality of their deliberations.

The Divisional Court so held in *re Attorney General* for an order for contempt of court under Order 52, rule 9 of the Rules of the Supreme Court, against the Statesman and Nation Publishing Co Ltd, publishers of the *New Statesman*, with regard to an article in which a juror disclosed certain secrets from the jury room at the trial of Mr Jeremy Thorpe and others for conspiracy to murder.

Mr Sir Edward and Mr Andrew Collins, for the Attorney General; Mr Geoffrey Robertson and Mr Andrew Nicholl for the *New Statesman*.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE, reading the judgment of the court, said that the article complained of was published in July 1979. "The Trial: How the jury saw it". It contained a juror's account of significant parts of the jury's deliberations in the course of arriving at their verdicts in the Thorpe trial at the Central Criminal Court between May 8 and June 22, 1979. Both the trial itself, and the long continual proceedings which preceded it, were sensational and received extensive coverage in the daily press. The jury, having considered their verdicts for 52 hours, acquitted all the accused.

Mr Bruce Page, the editor of the *New Statesman*, commissioned two reporters to extend the journal's coverage of a three-part series of articles, the third part of which was to deal with legal issues in the trial, and in particular with the question whether the prosecution should have been case for contempt, and whether large payments, escalating in the event of a conviction, by newspapers to witnesses ought to be prohibited.

It came to the notice of the two journalists that the jury was willing without reward to divulge what had happened in the jury room. He did that because he felt that some aspects of the case ought to be made public. They interviewed The Times. The editor was told, and he informed the opinion that the jury's conduct provided important evidence which should be incorporated in the third article. That was done, and then on the 21st January, in order to murder, the jury could not accept the uncorroborated word of a prosecution witness who had agreed to accept money from a newspaper, the amount to be disclosed in the event of a conviction.

The Attorney General accepted that the editor's decision to publish the article was taken with the best intention; that no honest and good would result from its publication, and that the article would never involve him in proceedings for contempt of court.

It was conceded that the publication could not in any respect interfere with the administration of justice in the Thorpe case and that where the article referred to the other documents, it was unexceptionable since the words published demonstrated that the jury had approached its task in a

sensible and responsible manner, but it was contended that, despite that, it was contempt that, despite the article by reason of its impact on the administration of justice.

It was argued that the article involved an interference with the administration of justice as a continuing process in that the disclosure of what had happened in the jury room tended to impair the trial (s) to imperil the finality of jury verdicts and thereby diminish public confidence in the general correctness and propriety of such verdicts.

After a trial which was held in secret, it was argued, by the Attorney General for an order for contempt of court under Order 52, rule 9 of the Rules of the Supreme Court, against the Statesman and Nation Publishing Co Ltd, publishers of the *New Statesman*, with regard to an article in which a juror disclosed certain secrets from the jury room at the trial of Mr Jeremy Thorpe and others for conspiracy to murder.

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## FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

### Stock markets

## Gilts firm but equities dip

An optimistic outlook was retained by most market traders yesterday, despite an accident at one of its factories. Only Electrocomponents, a firm feature of the market, moved against the trend rising 7p to 450p in thin market.

Despite a bad start to the year and provisions overseas from Hiriam Walker made little difference following Monday's spectacular gains spurred on by hopes of a fall in interest rates in the near future.

Stocks too, turned in another sparkling performance buoyed by the latest surge in the button price. Indeed early morning trading saw the price almost break through the \$700 barrier before the strong performance of the dollar on the currency market saw profit takers move in for the price to finish 31p up at \$687.50 an ounce.

Equities began cautiously in anticipation of profit taking which had begun the previous night. But after initial rises in down of prices, there was some improvement only to drift again around mid-day ahead of the trade figures later in the afternoon.

The trade figures came and went and the only conclusion that could be drawn was that it had split the market right down the middle.

In the event equities made some attempt to go better after hours while gilts finished mixed as profit takers began to move in.

At the longer end of the market activity was thinner than of late with most trading easier along with sterling although rises of 2p and 3p were noted. The best performance of the day came from West

Loans 31p per cent, which closed 51p up at £33.50 after some heavy buying.

The FT Index closed 4.1 down at 441.7.

Market leaders tended to be active following Monday's spectacular gains spurred on by hopes of a fall in interest rates in the near future.

Among those to show net losses on the day included Glaxo 8p lower at 460p, Hawker Siddeley 6p off at 185p and ICI 2p down at 369p. Falls of 2p were noted in Trust House

24p nervously awaiting figures delayed from last year owing to an accident at one of its factories.

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Stocks too, turned

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

## Gold price rise lends lustre to quarterlies

By Michael Prest

Sharply higher gold prices brought bigger profits, better unit costs to many of the mines in the Rand Mines, Anglova and Johannesburg Consolidated Investments groups in the December quarter.

The average gold price received by Rand Mines, for example, was \$419.5, compared with \$20.7 an ounce for the previous three months.

Johnnie's two operating gold mines, Randfontein Estates and Western Areas enjoyed an increase in the gold price received of \$59 to \$425. Both these mines saw their after-tax profits go up substantially, Randfontein by 37 per cent and Western by 291 per cent.

Durban Roadsport Deep, a member of the Rand group, pushed its after-tax profits up by 223 per cent. East Rand Proprietary, another Rand mine, had a profits increase of 160 per cent.

Anglova also benefited from sharp profits rises, which also allowed the mines to reduce the average grade of ore milled. The company points out, however, that the decline in yields at Loraine and ETC was mainly due to the loss of surface dumps.

Surface dumps, particularly, were exploited to maintain mill throughput. Sales of anthracite by Consolidated Murchison, part of Anglova, rose steeply.

## Wall Street

New York, Jan 13.—Blue chips were improving as the stock market closed, although the list as a whole was mixed.

Declining issues, at about 620

led the approximately 595 advances, that was close to the same margin shown since midday.

The Dow Jones industrial average was ahead by 5.03 to 868.60. It had been down about three points at midday.

Volume totalled 52,200 shares, compared with Monday's New York Stock Exchange total of 52,900 shares.—AP/Dow Jones.

## US gold still soars

New York, Jan 13.—GOLD prices

secretary Miller said following Treasury

sales and bids would be inappropriate

at the close.

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pushed its after-tax profits up

by 223 per cent. East Rand

Proprietary, another Rand

mine, had a profits increase of

160 per cent.

Anglova also benefited from

sharp profits rises, which

also allowed the mines to reduce

the average grade of ore milled.

The company points out, however,

that the decline in yields at Loraine

and ETC was mainly due to

the loss of surface dumps.

Surface dumps, particularly,

were exploited to maintain mill throughput.

Sales of anthracite by Con-

solidated Murchison, part of

Anglova, rose steeply.

## Options

Sustained interest in Consoliated Gold Fields helped business in traded options to remain very much on the boil yesterday. Total contracts amounted to 1,089 compared with the previous day's figure of 1,337 of which Cons Gold accounted for 636. Dealers reported that the new record price for gold helped stoke up interest but with the January series expiring next Wednesday, investors were anxious to settle their positions or take up new positions in the April series.

Traditional options also saw further activity with interest continuing in Lonbro and gold shares.

## Ryland has control of R A Dyson

Bill Samuel's offers of 2p a share, made on behalf of Ryland Vehicle Group, for the "A" and "B" ordinary shares of R. A. Dyson not already owned have been declared unconditional and remain open. Ryland owns or has received acceptances for 67.4 per cent of the "A" and 55.8 per cent of the "B".

## Mr Alan Ferguson leaves Burnett

Mr Alan Ferguson, who joined the board of Burnett & Hallamshire at the end of last year after the successful bid for Mining Investment Corporation of which he was a director and major shareholder, has resigned.

Temple Investment & Finance, a company he controls, has retained an 11.9 per cent stake in Burnett, having placed the other 3.9 per cent of the holding held by Mr. Ferguson.

## Howard Shuttering rises by a third

Building contractor and plant hire group, Howard Shuttering, has increased pre-tax profit by third to £301,000 in the six months to October 31, 1979.

## Discount market

## Commodities

COPPER was very steady after firm afternoon.—Cash wire bars, £1,070 per tonne, up 1.7 per cent. Cash wire rods, £670. Cash cathodes, £1,060. Cash 100kg bars, £605. Cash 100kg rods, £595. Copper, £1,060. Cash 100kg rods, £595.

COBALT was slightly down on the day's

open.—Cash wire bars, £1,070 per tonne, up 1.7 per cent. Cash wire rods, £670. Cash cathodes, £1,060. Cash 100kg bars, £605. Cash 100kg rods, £595.

COCAINE was steady.—Cash

100kg bars, £1,060. Cash 100kg rods, £595.

COFFEE was firm.—Bullion market

levels, £1,070 per tonne, up 1.7 per cent. Cash 100kg bars, £605. Cash 100kg rods, £595.

COKE was firm.—Bullion market

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COKE OIL was steady.—Bullion

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**COUNTRY LANDOWNERS' ASSOCIATION**  
 Appointment as  
**GAME FAIR DIRECTOR**

Application is invited from suitably qualified persons to succeed to this appointment in August, 1980, with a view to organizing the CLA Game Fair of 1981 and thereafter. The successful candidate will need to be available part-time from about April onwards to witness preparations for the 1980 Game Fair. Candidates between the ages of 40-55 should have proven administrative ability at managerial level, preferably with some commercial experience. They must have marked sympathy with country pursuits and sports.

On taking over, the successful candidate, who will also act as Treasurer to each Game Fair, will be expected to control the CLA Department concerned, at least for the time being, from its present location near Dorchester. Dorset. He must provide his own car.

For full particulars, application should be made in writing to:

The Secretary, (GFD)  
Country Landowners' Association,  
16 Belgrave Square,  
London, SW1X 8PQ.

No telephone calls can be accepted and no interviews arranged prior to submission of written applications.

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The Research Officer will participate in the research programme of a multi-disciplinary group of scientists and students to assist in the planning, evaluation and development of health services.

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Candidates should have a degree in statistics, the British School or social sciences, statistics or a related discipline and relevant practical experience. Knowledge of the use of computers and computing would be an advantage.

Salary Scale for both posts is £5,537 to £6,749 per annum.

Whitley Council Conditions of Service apply.

Application forms and job descriptions are available from the Common Services Agency, Trinity Park, Hessle, South Yorkshire, S35 1JL. Please quote relevant reference number. Closing date may apply for both posts. Completed applications to 31st January 1980.

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## PERSONAL CHOICE



John Thaw who reads a short story by Scott Fitzgerald tonight (BBC 2, 11.05)

Anyone who has staggered back in disbelief when faced, without warning and for the first time, with the Reaubourg Arts Centre in Paris—better known, perhaps, as the Pompidou centre—will be impatient to know what kind of human being it was who conceived such a mishmash facade of Meccano, surrealistic scaffolding and oil refinery. To be fair to the British architect, Richard Rogers, the subject of the first of a new series of *Arena profiles* (BBC 2, 7.55), he did not create the inside-out centre all by himself but in tandem with his Italian partner, Renzo Piano. Now Mr Rogers has been commissioned to design a new home for *Lloyd's* of London, and he has also put up an ambitious and characteristically controversial scheme for the reinvigoration of that moribund area of London's South Bank known as Coal Street.

The essential facts which chess addicts and dithers will want to know about the new series of *The Master Game* (BBC 2, 6.50) are that players from Britain, West Germany, the United States and Czechoslovakia will be joining battle with the great Korchin, that the tournament has been seeded, that it carries a first prize of £2,500 and that Dr John Nunn who takes on Vlastimil Hort of Czechoslovakia tonight, was (at 15) the youngest undergraduate at Oxford since Cardinal Wolsey who is reputed to have graduated BA at the same age. The Listener will be giving a progress report on the tournaments every week during its run.

I apologize to Major-General Sir Frank Kitson for having put him among the panelists in the Robin Day chat show *Question Time* about which I wrote in my *Personal Choice* for yesterday. Clearly, the impression he made on me in the new BBC TV series *War School* the previous week was so strong that I subconsciously substituted his name for that of General Sir John Hackett who did appear on *Question Time* last night without my acknowledging the fact.

I have praised Granada Television's occasional series *Crown Court* before, and it is time I do so again. Fictional cases every one of them, but so persuasively written and convincingly acted that you would swear you were sitting in on the real thing. A new case opens today (ITV, 1.30), arising out of the murder of a detective-sergeant during some rioting at a football match; you will not accuse *Crown Court* of being insulsting against life's grim possibilities. It is worth noting that the defence counsel at the trial is played by that versatile Scots actor Roddy McMillan who died last year.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: + STEREO; \* BLACK AND WHITE; (REPEAT).

## La Creme de la Creme

also on pages 12 and 13

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short assignments. If

you are thinking of

changing jobs and have

not yet decided where to

go, you should contact us.

We would like to work with us as a

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with good experience

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... If then does well, shall then be accepted? ... and if it does not, can it be withdrawn at the 24th?

## BIRTHS

COUCH.—On 14th January, 1980, at Princess Margaret Hospital, St. Helier, Jersey, to David & Sue, a son—Mark.

DEIGHTON.—At Tunbridge Wells, Kent, on 13th January, 1980, to Wendy and Paul, a son—Mark.

DOWSON.—To JILL (née Sudlow) and PATRICK, a daughter (Rachael) and a son (Matthew). Also a sister to Alexander and Charles.

EMBLEY.—On 11th January, 1980, to Alan and Anne, a daughter (Sarah) and a son (Matthew).

FRASER.—On 13th January, 1980, to David and Sue (née Doherty), a son (Matthew).

HARPER.—On January 7th, 1980, at home, John and Rosemary (née Fielden) and Rodney, of 48 Fairbank Road, NW9—2 sons.

HISCOCK.—On January 11th, 1980, to Alan and Christine, a son (Matthew).

HOLLOWAY.—On January 3rd, 1980, to Philip and Tonie (née Hart), a son (Matthew).

IRWIN.—On January 13th, 1980, to Alan and Diane (née Wiersma), a son (Matthew).

LAMBERT.—On 13th January, 1980, to Alan and Diane (née Wiersma), a son (Matthew).

LAWES.—On January 13th, 1980, to Philip and Diane (née Wiersma), a son (Matthew).

LEWIS.—On January 13th, 1980, to Alan and Diane (née Wiersma), a son (Matthew).

PROUDFOOT.—Nicholas and Anne, of 10, Lansdowne Road, NW1, a son (Matthew) and a daughter (Malcolm Scott Sample).

ROBERT.—On 13th January, 1980, at St. Martin's Church, 10, New Bond Street, a son (Matthew).

WALSH.—On 14th January, 1980, to Alan and Diane (née Wiersma), a son (Matthew).

## BIRTHDAY

GROTTY.—Happy birthday, lots of love, David and Marsha.

## MARRIAGES

JOHNSON.—On Saturday, 20th December, 1979, at Highbury, London, N.1, son of Mr. and Mrs. D. Johnson and Mrs. J. Sazak, of Guernsey.

ST. HILARY.—On 16th December, 1979, at St. Hilary's Hospital, Weston-super-Mare, a son (Matthew) and a daughter (Sarah) to Michael and Diane (née Doherty), a son (Matthew).

## DEATHS

ANDERSON.—On 13th January, 1980, at Berkley Hospital, New Jersey (Nancy) Templeton, Anderson, 81, widow of John, and mother of John, Timothy and Sophie. Funeral service at Berkley Hospital, New Jersey, on 16th January, 1980, followed by private cremation.

BOYD.—On 13th January, 1980, at Saltisbury, Wiltshire, followed with full military honours by his wife, Margaret, and son, Henry Ray Bicker, aged 65 years of See Crematorium on Tuesday 23rd January, 1980, at 10.30 a.m. followed by private cremation.

BUICK.—On 13th January, 1980, at 11.30 a.m. at St. John's Church, Weston-super-Mare, a son (Matthew) and a daughter (Sarah) to Eileen and John, son of the late Mr. Ernest and Mrs. Eileen (née Edwards) East, to Janet, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jim and Mary Minns of Hunton.

MARSHALL.—ROBERT EASTON, 81, beloved husband of Evelyn, living at 10, St. John's Church, Weston-super-Mare, died on 13th January, 1980, at 10.30 a.m. at St. John's Church, Weston-super-Mare, followed by private cremation.

MCNAUL.—JOHN MCNAUL, 81, beloved husband of Margaret, died on 13th January, 1980, at 10.30 a.m. at St. John's Church, Weston-super-Mare, followed by private cremation.

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